TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.
VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874. NO. 38

ECHO.

[BY JOHN MONSELL.

I wandered through the forest gloom,
When Autumn winds were drear,
The glories of its summer-bloom
Lay around me dark and sere:
And oh is this man's fate, I cried,
From all that's bright to sever?
And a far distant voice replied,
And answer'd—Ever!—ever!

I stood upon the sounding shore,
Beneath me in the bay,
To ride the booming waves no more,
A hopeless shipwreck lay;
And oh, are these the ends, I cried,
Of hope and high endeavor?
And a far-distant voice replied,
And answer'd—Ever!—ever!

I sought the woods again, when Spring
Called forth my love and me,
And I was glad, and everything
Was glad as glad could be:
And oh, can love e'er fail, I cried,
Life's load to lighten ever?
And a far-distant voice replied,
And answer'd—Never!—never!

We wander'd by the glassy tide,
Our happy hearts at ease,
A gallant ship in all its pride
Swept past us in the breeze;
And oh, shall man despair, I cried:
Shall sorrow sadden ever?
And a far-distant voice replied,
While some one whisper'd by my side,
And answer'd—Never!—never!

THE LADY OF LITTLE FISHING.

BY CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

(CONCLUDED.)

"The nightingale and I were housemates. We sat late over our fire not long after that; I gave a gigantic yawn. 'This lifting logs half the night is enough to kill one,' I said, getting out my jug. 'Sing something, Jack. It's a long time since I heard anything but hymns.'

"Jack always went off as easily as a music box; you had only to wind him up; the jug was the key. I soon had him in full blast. He was giving out

'The minute gun at sea.
The minute gun at sea.'

with all the pathos of his tenor voice, when the door burst open and the whole population rushed in upon us.

"'What do you mean by shouting this way in the middle of the night?'

"'Shut up your howling, Jack.'

"'How do you suppose any one can sleep?'

"'It's a disgrace to the camp!'

"'Now then, gentlemen,' I replies, for my blood was up (whisky, perhaps), 'is this my house, or isn't it? If I want music, I'll have it. Time was when you were not so particular.'

"It was the first word of rebellion. The men looked at each other, then at me.

"'I'll go and ask her if she objects,' I continued boldly.

"'No, no. You shall not.'

"'Let him go,' said the doctor, who stood smoking his pipe on the outskirts of the crowd. 'It is just as well to have that point settled now. The Minute Gun at Sea is a good moral song in its way,—a sort of marine missionary affair.'

"So I started, the others followed; we all knew the Lady watched late; we often saw the glimmer of her lamp far on towards morning. It was burning now. The gate was fastened; I knocked: no answer. I knocked again, and yet a third time; still, silence. The men stood off a little distance and waited. 'She shall answer,' I said angrily, and going around to where the stockade came nearer to the wall of the lodge, I knocked loudly on the close set sapplings. For answer I thought I heard a low moan; I listened, it came again. My anger vanished, and with a mighty bound I swung myself up to the top of the stockade, sprung down inside, ran around, and tried the door. It was fastened; I burst it open and entered. There, by the light of the hanging lamp, I saw the Lady on the floor, apparently dead. I raised her in my arms; her heart was beating faintly, but she was unconscious. I had seen many fainting fits, this was something different; the limbs were rigid. I laid her on the low couch, loosened her dress, bathed her head and face in cold water, and wrenched up one of the warm hearthstones to apply to her feet. I did not hesitate; I saw that it was a dangerous case, something like a trance or an 'ecstasis.' Somebody must attend to her, and there were only men to choose from. Then why not I?

"I heard the others talking outside; they could not understand the delay; but I never heeded, and kept on my work. To tell the truth, I had studied medicine, and felt a genuine enthusiasm over a rare case. Once my patient opened her eyes and looked at me, then she lapsed away into unconsciousness in spite of all my efforts. At last the men outside came in angry and suspicious; they had broken down the gate. There we all stood, the whole forty of us, around the deathlike form of our Lady.

"What a night it was! To give her air, the men camped outside in the snow with a line of pickets in whispering distance from each other from the bed to their anxious group. Two were detailed to help me—the Doctor (whose title was a sarcastic D. D.,) and Jimmy a gentle little man, excellent at bandaging broken limbs. Every vial in the camp was brought in—astonishing lotions, drops, and balms; each man produced something; they did their best poor fellows, and wore out the night with their anxiety. At dawn our Lady revived suddenly, thanked us all, and assured us that she felt quite well again; the trance was over. 'It was my old enemy,' she said 'the old illness of Scotland, which I hoped had left me forever. But I am thankfull that it is no worse; I have come out of it with a clear brain. Sing a hymn of thankfulness for me, dear friends, before you go.'

"Now, we sang on Sunday in the church; but she led us, and we had a kind of an idea that after all she did not hear us. But now, who was to lead us? We stood awkwardly around the bed, and shuffled our hats in our uneasy fingers. The Doctor fixed his eyes upon the Nightingale; Jack saw it and cowered. 'Begin,' said the Doctor in a soft voice; but gripping him in the back at the same time with an ominous clutch.

"'I don't know the words,' faltered the unhappy Nightingale.

'Now thank we all our God,
With hearts and hands and voices,'

began the Doctor, and repeated Luther's hymn with perfect accuracy beginning to end. 'What will happen next? The Doctor knows hymns!' we thought in profound astonishment. But the Nightingale had begun, and gradually our singers joined in; I doubt whether the grand old choral was ever sung by such a company before or since. There was never any further question, by the way, about the minute gun at sea; it stayed at sea as far as we were concerned.

"Spring came, the faltering spring of Lake Superior. I won't go into my own story, but such as it was, the spring brought it back to me with new force. I wanted to go,—and yet I didn't. 'Where,' do you ask? To see her, of course—a woman, the most beautiful—well, never mind all that. To be brief, I loved her; she scorned me; I thought I had learned to hate her—but—I wasn't sure about it now. I kept myself aloof from the others and gave up my heart to the old sweet, bitter memories; I did not even go to church on Sundays. But all the rest went; our Lady's influence was as great as ever. I could hear them singing; they sang better now that they could have the door open; the pent up feeling used to stifle them. The time for the bateaux drew near, and I noticed that several of the men were hard at work packing the furs in bales, a job usually left to the *voyageurs* who came with the boats. 'What's that for?' I asked.

"'You don't suppose we're going to have those bateaux rascals camping on Little Fishing, do you?' said Black Andy scornfully. "Where are your wits, Reub?"

"And they packed every skin, rafted them all over to the main land, and waited there patiently for days, until the train of slow boats came along and took off the bales; then they came back in triumph. 'Now we're secure for another six months, they said, and began to lay out a park, and gardens for every house. The Lady was fond of flowers; the whole town burst into blossom. The Lady liked green grass; all the cleaning was soon turfed over like a lawn. The men tried the ice cold lake every day, waiting anxiously for the time when they could bathe. There was no end to their cleanliness; Black Andy had grown almost white again, and Frenchy's hair shone like oiled silk.

"The Lady stayed on, and all went well. But, gradually, there came a discovery. The Lady was changing—had changed! Gradually, slowly, but none the less distinctly to the eyes that knew her every eyelash. A little more hair was visible over the white brow, there was a faint color on the cheeks, a quicker step; the clear eyes were sometimes downcast now, the steady voice softer, the words at times faltering. In the early summer the white cap vanished, and she stood among us crowned only with her golden hair; one day she was seen through her open door sewing on a white robe! The men noted all these things silently; they were even a little troubled as at something they did not understand, something beyond their reach. Was she planning to leave them?

"'It's my belief she's getting ready to ascend right up into heaven,' said Salem.

"Salem was a little 'wanting,' as it is called, and the men knew it; still, his words made an impression. They watched the Lady with an awe which was almost superstitious; they were troubled and knew not why. But the Lady bloomed on. I did not pay much attention to all this; but I could not help hearing it. My heart was moody, full of its own sorrows; I secluded more and more. Gradually I took to going off into the mainland forests for days on solitary hunting expeditions. The camp went on its way rejoicing; the men succeeded, after a world of trouble, in making a fountain which actually played, and they glorified themselves exceedingly. The life grew quite pastoral. There was talk of importing a cow from the East, and a messenger was sent to the Sault for certain choice supplies against the coming winter. But in the late summer, the whisper went round again that the Lady had changed, this time for the worse. She looked ill, she drooped from day to day; the new life that had come to her vanished, but her former life was not restored. She grew silent and sad, she strayed away by herself through the woods, she scarcely noticed the men who followed her with anxious eyes. Time passed, and brought with it an undercurrent of trouble, suspicion and anger. Everything went on as before; not one habit, not one custom was altered; both sides seemed to shrink from the first change, however slight. The daily life of the camp was outwardly the same, but brooding trouble filled every heart. There was no open discussion, men talked apart in twos and threes; a gloom rested over everything, but no one said. "What is the matter?"

There was a man among us—I have not said much of the individual characters of our party, but this man was one of the least esteemed, or rather liked, there was not much esteem of any kind at Little Fishing. Little was known about him; although the youngest man in the camp, he was a mooning, brooding creature, with brown hair and eyes and a melancholy face. He wasn't hearty and whole-souled, and yet he wasn't an out-and-out rascal; he wasn't a leader, and yet he wasn't a follower either. He wouldn't be; he was like a third horse, always. There was no goodness about him; don't go to fancying that that was the reason the men did not like him, he was as bad as they were, every inch! He never shirked his work, and they could not get a handle on him anywhere; but he was just unpopular. The why and the wherefore are of no consequence now. Well, do you know what was the suspicion that hovered over the camp? It was this: our Lady loved that man!

"It took three months for all to see it, and yet never a word was spoken. All saw, all heard; but they might have been blind and deaf for any sign they gave. And the Lady drooped more and more.

"September came, the fifteenth; the Lady lay on her couch, pale and thin; the door was open and a bell stood beside her, but there was no line of pickets whispering tidings of her state to an anxious group outside. The turf in the streets had grown yellow for want of water, the flowers in the little gardens had drooped and died, the fountain was choked with weeds, and the interior of the houses were all untidy. It was Sunday, and near the hour of service, but the men lounged about, dingy and unwashed.

"'Ain't you going to church?' said Salem, stopping at the door of one of the houses; he was dressed in his best, with a flower in his button-hole.

"'See him now! See the fool!' said Black Andy. 'He's going to church, he is! And where's the minister, Salem? Answer me that.'

"'Why—in the church, I suppose,' replied Salem vacantly.

"'No, she ain't; not she! She's at home, a-weeping, and a-wailing, and a-ger-nashing of her teeth,' replied Andy, with bitter scorn.

"'What for?' said Salem.

"'What for? Why that's the joke! Hear him, boys; he wants to know what for!'

"The loungers laughed—a loud, reckless laugh.

"'Well, I'm going anyway,' said Salem, looking wonderingly from one to the other; he passed on and entered the church.

"'I say, boys, let's have a high old time,' cried Andy savagely. 'Let us go back to the old way and have a jolly Sunday. Let's have out the jugs and the cards and be free again.

"The men hesitated; ten months and more of law and order held them back.

"'What are you afraid of?' said Andy. 'Not of a canting hypocrite, I hope. She's fooled us long enough, I say. Come on!' He brought out a table and stools, and produced the long unused cards and a jug of whisky. 'Strike up, Jack,' he cried; 'give us old Fiery Eyes.'

"The Nightingale hesitated. Fiery Eyes was a rollicking song; but Andy put the glass to his lips, and his scruples vanished in the tempting aroma. He began at the top of his voice, partners were chosen, and, trembling with excitement and impatience, like prisoners unexpectedly set free, the men gathered around, and made their bets.

"'What born fools we've been,' said Black Andy, laying down a card.

"'Yes,' replied the Flying Dutchman, 'born fool!' and he followed suit.

"But a thin white hand came down on the bits of colored pasteboard. It was our Lady. With her hair disordered, and the spots of fever in her cheeks, she stood among us again; but not as of old. Angry eyes confronted her, and Andy wrenched the cards from her grasp. 'No my Lady,' he said sternly; 'never again!'

"The Lady gazed from one face to the next, and so all around the circle; all were dark and sullen. Then she bowed her head upon her hands and wept aloud.

"There was a sudden shrinking away on all sides, the players rose, the cards were dropped. But the Lady glided away, weeping as she went; she entered the church door and the men could see her taking her accustomed place on the platform. One by one they followed; Black Andy lingered till the last, but he came. The service began, and went on falteringly, without spirit, with palpable fears of a total breaking down, which never quite came; the Nightingale sang almost alone, and made sad work with the words; Salem joined in confidently, but did not improve the sense of the hymn. The Lady was silent. But when the time for the sermon came, she rose and her voice burst forth.

"'Men, brothers, what have I done? A change has come over the town, a change has come over your hearts. You shun me! What have I done?'

"There was a grim silence; then the Doctor rose in his place and answered:

"'Only this, madam. You have shown yourself to be a woman.'

"'And what did you think me?'

"'A saint.'

"'God forbid!' said the lady earnestly. 'I never thought myself one.'

"'I know that well. But you were a saint to us; hence your influence. It is gone.'

"'Is it all gone?' asked the Lady, sadly.

"'Yes. Do not deceive yourself; we have never been one wit better save through our love for you. We held you at something high above ourselves; we were content to worship you.'

"'Oh no, not me!' said the Lady, shuddering.

"'Yes, you, you alone! But—our idol came down among us and showed herself to be but common flesh and blood! What wonder that we stand aghast? What wonder that our hearts are bitter? What wonder (worse than all!) that when the awe has quite vanished, there is strife for the beautiful image fallen from its niche?'

"The Doctor ceased, and turned away. The Lady stretched out her hands towards the others; her face was deadly pale, and there was a bewildered expression in her eyes.

"'Oh, ye for whom I have prayed, for whom I have struggled to obtain a blessing,—ye whom I have loved so,—do ye desert me thus?' she cried.

"'You have deserted us,' answered a voice.

"'I have not.'

"'You have,' cried Black Andy, pushing to the front. 'You love that Mitchell! Deny it if you dare!'

"There was an irrepressible murmur, then a sudden hush. The angry suspicion, the numbing certainty had found voice at last; the secret was out. All eyes, which had at first closed with the shock, were now fixed upon the solitary woman before them; they burned like coals.

"'Do I?' murmured the lady, with a strange questioning look that turned from face to face. 'Do I?—Great God! I do.' She sank upon her knees and buried her face in her trembling hands. 'The truth has come to me at last—I do!'

"Her voice was a mere whisper, but every ear heard it, and every eye saw the crimson rise to the forehead and redden the white throat.

"For a moment there was silence, broken only by the hard breathing of the men. Then the Doctor spoke.

"'Go out and bring him in,' he cried. 'Bring in this Mitchell! It seems he has other things to do,—the blockhead!'

"Two of the men hurried out.

"'He shall not have her,' shouted Black Andy. 'My knife shall see to that!' And he pressed close to the platform. A great tumult arose, men talked angrily and clenched their fists, voices rose and fell together: 'He shall not have her—Mitchell! Mitchell!'

"'The truth is, each one of you wants her himself,' said the Doctor.

"There was a sudden silence, but every man eyed his neighbor jealously; Black Andy stood in front, knife in hand, and kept guard. The Lady had not moved; she was kneeling, with her face buried in her hands.

"I wish to speak to her,' said the Doctor advancing.

"'You shall not,' cried Andy, fiercely interposing.

"'You fool! I love her this moment ten thousand times more than you do. But do you suppose I would as much as touch a woman who loved another man?'

"The knife dropped; the Doctor passed on and took his place on the platform by the Lady's side. The tumult began again, for Mitchell was seen coming in the door between the two keepers.

"'Mitchell! Mitchell!' rang angrily through the church.

"'Look, woman!' said the Doctor, bending over the kneeling figure at his side. She raised her head and saw the wolfish faces below.

"'They have had ten months of your religion,' he said.

"It was her revenge. Bitter, indeed; but he loved her.

"In the meantime the man Mitchell was hauled and pushed and tossed forward to the platform by rough hands that longed to throttle him on the way. At last, angry himself, but full of wonder, he confronted them, this crowd of comrades suddenly turned madmen! 'What does this mean?' he asked.

"'Mean! mean!' shouted the men; 'a likely story!' He asks what this means! and they laughed boisterously.

"The Doctor advanced. 'You see this woman,' he said.

"'I see your Lady.'

"'Our Lady no longer; only a woman like any other,—weak and fickle. Take her,—but begone.'

"'Take her!' repeated Mitchell, bewildered.

'Take our lady! And where?'

"'Fool! Liar! Blockhead!' shouted the crowd below.

"'The truth is simply this, Mitchell,' continued the Doctor, quietly. 'We herewith give you up our Lady,—ours no longer; for she has just confessed, openely confessed, that she loves you.'

"Mitchell started back. 'Loves me!'

"'Yes.'

"Black Andy felt the blade of his knife. 'He'll never have her alive,' he muttered.

"But,' said Mitchell, bluntly confronting the Doctor, 'I don't want her.'

"'You don't want her?"

"'I don't love her.'

"'You don't love her?'

"'Not in the least,' he replied, growing angry, perhaps at himself. 'What is she to me? Nothing. A very good missionary, no doubt, but I don't fancy women preachers. You must remember that I never gave into her influence; I was never under her thumb. I was the only man in Little Fishing who cared nothing for her!'

"'And that is the secret of *her* liking,' murmured the Doctor. 'O woman! woman! the same the world over!'

"In the meantime the crowd had stood stupefied.

"He does not love her!' they said to each other; 'he does not want her.'

"Andy's black eyes gleamed with joy; he swung himself up on to the platform. Mitchell stood there with face dark and disturbed, but he did not flinch. Whatever his faults, he was no hypocrite. 'I must leave this to-night,' he said to himself, and turned to go. But quick as a flash our Lady sprang from her knees and threw herself at his feet.

"'You are going,' she cried. 'I heard what you said, you do not love me! But take me with you,—oh, take me with you! Let me be your servant—your slave—anything—anything, so that I am not parted from you, my lord and master, my only, only love!'

"She clasped his ankles with her thin, white hands, and hid her face on his dusty shoes.

"The whole audience stood dumb before this manifestation of a great love. Enraged, bitter, jealous as was each heart, there was not a man but would at that moment have sacrificed his own love that she might be blessed. Even Mitchell, in one of those rare spirit flashes when the soul is shown bare in the lightning, asked himself, 'Can I not love her?' But the soul answered, 'No.' He stooped, unclasped the clinging hands, and turned resolutely away.

"'You are a fool,' said the Doctor, 'No other woman will ever love you as she does.'

"'I know it," replied Mitchell.

"He stepped down from the platform and crossed the church, the silent crowd making a way for him as he passed along; he went out into the sunshine, through the village, down toward the beach, they saw him no more.

"The Lady had fainted. The men bore her back to the lodge and tended her with gentle care one week—two weeks—three weeks. Then she died.

"They were all around her; she smiled upon them all, and called them all by name, bidding them farewell. 'Forgive me,' she whispered to the Doctor. The Nightingale sang a hymn, sang as he had never sung before. Black Andy knelt at her feet. For some minutes she lay scarcely breathing; then suddenly she opened her fading eyes. 'Friends,' she murmured, 'I am well punished. I thought myself holy,—I held myself above my kind,—but God has shown me I am the weakest of them all.

"The next moment she was gone.

"The men buried her with tender hands. Then, in a kind of blind fury against Fate, they tore down her empty lodge and destroyed its every fragment; in their grim determination they even smoothed over the ground and planted shrubs and bushes, so that the very location might be lost. But they did not stay to see the change. In a month the camp broke up of itself, the town was abandoned, and the island deserted for good and all; I doubt whether any of the men ever came back, or even stopped when passing by. Probably I am the only one. Thirty years ago—thirty years ago!"

"That Mitchell was a great fool," I said, after a long pause. "The Doctor was worth twenty of him; for that matter, so was Black Andy. I only hope the fellow was well punished for his stupidity."

"He was."

"Oh, you kept track of him, did you?"

"Yes. He went back into the world, and the woman he loved repulsed him a second time, and with even more scorn than before."

"Served him right."

"Perhaps so; but after all, what could he do? Love is not made to order. He loved one, not the other; that was his crime. Yet,—so strange a creature is man,—he came back after thirty years, just to see our Lady's grave.

"What! Are you"—

"I am Mitchell,—Reuben Mitchell."—*Atlantic Monthly for September.*

Two gentlemen of Caius College, Cambridge, England, for a practical joke, turned out the gas and put a roll of carpet on the stairs, and the poor old hall porter tumbled down and received fatal injuries; but those frolicsome youths must have their little joke.

☞ The salary of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, is $8,000, and his term of office does not expire until January, 1877.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Review of the Difficulties at the South.

Senator Morton addressed an immense audience at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on Friday evening, on the past and present condition of the South. He spoke earnestly and calmly, and his remarks throughout were applauded. Thousands who came to hear him were turned away for want of room. The following is a condensed report of his speech:

"We are told that reconstruction is a failure, and that the recent disturbances by the White League are evidences that it was based upon false principles. I dissent from this. So far as reconstruction has failed, it has been by the conduct of its enemies, and not because of intrinsic defects of the system. The resistance offered to it by desperation does not prove it to be unsound, any more than the violation of the criminal law by felons proves it unsound. The system of reconstruction is based on the broadest principles of justice, equality and Republicanism. The 14th amendment excluded a certain class of rebels from holding office, but that class had been deminished by Congress until it does not number over 150 men. The resistance to reconstruction grows out of the fierce opposition to the abolition of slavery and to the elevation of the negroes to civil and political rights. The proposition to establish a White Man's Government excluding negroes from participation is at war, not only with the system of reconstruction, but the 14th and 15th Amendments. The White League are an armed organization, having but a single principle, which is that old political power, State and National, shall be vested only in white men, excluding negroes totally. They recognize no line of demarcation in politics, except the color line, their weapons are murder and perjury, and they point to their own deeds of murder as evidence that the system of reconstruction is unsound and a failure. The recent outbreak of murder and violence, not only in Louisiana, but throughout most of the Southern States has, in a great part, grown out of the notion that the President would not again interpose to suppress violence in the South, and protect the lives and liberties of the people and maintain State Governments. In the exercise of authority they were mistaken and the President has again interposed and has disarmed the insurrection in Louisiana, and has notified them in other States that he will enforce the laws for the protection of life, liberty and property. This shows what would be the condition of affairs in the South if there was a Democratic administration at Washington that would not interfere for the protection of life and property. For two months in a majority of the Southern States there has been high carnival of murder; a reign of terror has again been established, the like of which has not existed since the war. But a small list of the crimes are made known to Northern citizens. When negroes and white Republicans are shot in droves, we hear about it with all the excuses and justifications that can be offered, but of the solitary killing and shooting negroes in the lonely fields and woods, and in their cabins, the public hear nothing. The men who send out the news from the South are, with few exceptions, Democrats and sympathizers with those crimes, sometimes participators. If they give news even of the larger massacres, they accompany it with apologies and justifications. The solitary killing pass unnoticed. In many parts of the South the newspapers dare not publish them. The telegraph is loaded with reports that the negroes are rising, and have conspired to exterminate the whites, and the whites are standing on the defensive, but when the facts come, it turns out that only the negroes and white Republicans are killed. These stories are disgustingly stupid and silly, and when the Northern newspapers republish and credit them they degrade their own intelligence. We remember how the negroes behaved during the war, when they knew their masters were fighting for their perpetual slavery. All the negroes ask is to be let alone. They know very well that they cannot cope with the whites in any struggle with arms. They have little property and comparatively few arms. They are not able to defend themselves. These wicked calumnies are made the pretext for associations in every part of the South, and The White Leagues or the Ku-Klux, for they are the same thing, go gunning for negroes. They hunt them like squirrels. They murder them singly and by the score upon false pretexts or none. In many cases white Republicans are murdered. It is not a war of races. It is a war of one race upon another, and, broadly, it is a war against the Republicans of the South, whites and blacks. This is not from apprehensions of social equality or fear of the civil rights bill, but make this a White Man's Government, and reduce negroes as nearly as possible to slaves. You have heard of the butcheries recently in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and other States, and I have not time nor strength to enumerate them. The recent outbreaks have not been confined to one State, they run through nearly the whole South. Louisiana is now attracting more attention than others. On Monday the White League conspiracy broke out in Louisiana, overturned the State Government, and attempted to establish a new one. In the conflict in New Orleans thirty men are reported killed and fifty wounded. To understand the condition of Louisiana, we must go back eight years. During that time the State has been made a vast slaughter house, the murders extending to almost every plantation. In 1866 the Republicans, in a Convention at Mechanics Institute to propose Amendments to the Constitution, were set upon by the police, and a mob of armed ruffians, and more than 200 were killed and wounded in less than 30 minutes. The details of the butchery, given by the committee that investigated it, were sickening and never excelled in atrocity. In the spring of 1868, the State being reconstructed, an election was held under the protection of the Government of the United States, confessed by all a fair election, and the Republicans carried the State by 27,000 majority. In the Summer the Ku-Klux were organized between September 1st and the November election. They killed and wounded over 2,000 persons, mostly negroes, as shown by the report of the Committee of Congress. The cruelties reported were never exceeded by the Indians, nor did that Committee examine the whole State. A reign of terror was created, Republicans were kept from the polls, and the Democrats carried the November election by 41,000 majority, making a change of 6 700 votes. In some parishes the Republicans cast not a single vote; in others two, and in others ten. After that negroes were not shot in droves, but the stream of solitary, dropping murders rolled on."

Warmouth, then a young man of character and promise, had been elected Governor in the Spring by the Republicans, but he turned out corrupt. He engaged in many schemes of fraud, in which many of his partners were Democrats. In 1871 the Republicans cast him off, the administration at Washington rejected him, and the Democrats, who had denounced him as having ruined the State, took him to their embrace and formed a coalition by which they were to carry the State and he (Warmouth) to be made United States Senator in the bargain. His control of them insured the election, which was all in his hands as Governor, and was counted equal to 20,000 votes. Louisiana was notoriously Republican as clearly as Vermont or Mississippi. The Democrats believed Warmouth could commit fraud enough to overcome that majority. Their entire hopes were based on frauds. They went into the election with a full knowledge that they could only succeed by fraud. It was the most fraudulent election ever held in the United States. Senator Carpenter and a majority of the Senate Committee declared it an organized fraud, and void. Republicans went into it knowing that they would be swindled. When the election was over, they still claimed that they had carried the State by 4,000 or 5,000 majority, and that if the election had been fair they would have had 1,500 or 1,200 majority. It was proven before the Senate Committee that the returns from seven parishes that were relied on to elect McEnery were forgeries out and out. The majority of the Senate Committee, through Mr. Carpenter, reported a bill to provide for a new election, and that nobody was elected. I made a minority report, insisting that Kellogg was elected, he having a majority, notwithstanding it seems to be understood by many that a majority reported in favor of McEnery. They did no such thing. They reported he was not elected. I do not say that the Republicans did not also commit fraud. To use the language of the Committee, they attempted to "fight the devil with fire."

The Senator then proceeded to discuss the composition and proceedings of the Returning Board that counted the votes. The Supreme Court, three of the four members of which had been elected four years before, and were not connected in any way with these troubles, declared that the Lynch Returning Board was the lawful board, and that their decision that Kellogg was elected was conclusive. The Senator described the interference of United States Judge Durell and its effect. He did not justify the interference of him, nor the irregularities of the Lynch Board, but that interference did not change the question of right or invalidate what had been done. The Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that the Kellogg government is the lawful government. The President in different ways has recognized it. The House of Representatives recognized by admitting a member on a Kellogg certificate. The Senate did so by repeatedly refusing to pass the bill for a new election." The Senator reviewed the Colfax massacre, where 100 colored men were killed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and only one white man was hurt. He then sketched the Coucetta murder. For all these inhuman crimes, not one man has been punished. "I am no advocate of Kellogg, but it is only justice to say that he has not belonged to any of the plundering rings, and no robbery or stealing has been brought home to him. The Republicans of Louisiana are not free from fraud. I have no apology for them, but they are trivial when compared with the system of murder by which their ranks have been decimated and the whole State demoralized. A reign of terror destroys the integrity of men as well as their courage. Their enemies in Louisiana claim that the charges of corruption and misgovernment which they make against Republicans shall obscure and hide the fact that Louisiana has been one vast scene of murders for the last eight years.

There is but one salvation for the South, recognition of the equal civil and political rights of colored people, the protection of life, liberty and property. There must be toleration for all opinions and all parties. It must be as safe for Republicans as for Democrats. Whatever may be said of the irregularities by which the Kellogg Government was established. It is undoubtedly true that it represented a majority of the people of the State, but if McEnery had been placed in office it would have been by a fraud unequaled in extent and wickedness.

While fraud and murders prevail in the South it is idle to hope for reform. These are the greatest of all evils, and where they prevail they demoralize and destroy the integrity and character of the people. Nothing is so destructive of all the best characteristics of a nation as a reign of terror, and until the stream of murder is dried up, the people will not go to the South to live, and many who are there will get away as fast as they can. There can be no improvement in education, agriculture, manufactures, nor in any department of business until there is security for life and property.

Objections to Twins.

Some amusing incidents occur among travelers by rail, and the following we can vouch for: One day last week a venerable gentleman of this city was riding over an Eastern railroad to Boston, when a lady entered at one of the stations with a child under one arm and a dog under the other arm. The car being well filled, she made for the seat where the gentleman was sitting alone, and was proceeding to stow herself, child and dog into the vacant seat, when the gentleman, who had a great aversion to dogs, blandly remarked to the lady: "Madame, I have no objection to one baby in this seat, but I have the most decided objection to twins." It is perhaps needless to say that the lady petulantly moved on to find a seat for herself and dog.—*Concord, N. H., Monitor.*

Old in years, but young in heart. Cornelius Jackson, colored, aged one hundred years, a resident of Lansingburg, New York, was married the other day to a buxom colored woman. It is said that Jackson does not look a day older than eighty.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. John Cotton Smith declines the Presidency of Gambier Theological Seminary.

The American Missionary Association (Congressional) will hold its yearly session at Clinton, Iowa, Oct. 28.

Miss Catharine K. Wolfe, of New York City, has undertaken to rebuild the tower of St. Paul's American Church, at Rome, at a cost of $7,000.

On January 25, 1875, a pilgrimage will start from Nice, in the south of France, for Jerusalem and the Holy Land. It will go by the way of Loreto and Brindisi.

The Rocky Mountain Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met this year in Salt Lake City, Bishop Bowman presiding. The statistics show that there are 694 members, 10 local preachers, 11 churches, and 144 baptisms.

Arrangements have been made for the permanent establishment in Lucerne, Switzerland, of an American chapel on the basis of the Evangelical Alliance, open for the ministrations of Evangelical clergymen of all denominations.

The French government pays for its religious teachings and privileges an aggregate sum of 53,698,953 francs. Of this sum the Catholic Church receives 51,696,153 francs, the Protestant denominations get 1,490,500 francs, the Jewish Church 239,900 francs, and the rest goes for expenses of distribution.

Presbyterians and Congregationalists are both strong in Illinois. The former have 3 synods, 11 presbyteries, 482 churches, 38,557 members, and 435 ministers; the latter, 12 distinct associations, 234 churches, 20,177 members, 216 ministers, and 25,766 scholars in Sabbath schools.

Prosecutions in Germany under the Falk laws are becoming more numerous. The Ultramontane papers in Germany record in one week five arrests of Roman Catholic priests, eleven expulsions, twenty sequestrations of church property, and the dissolution of five Roman Catholic Societies.

The church of Maestricht, Holland, contains some relics of the Passion and of some of the most illustrious saints. These have recently been exposed to the veneration of the faithful in a new and splendid reliquary. Over one hundred thousand pilgrims visited the shrine during the week the relics were exhibited.

The first annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Japan was held at Yokohama in July, Superintendent Maclay presiding. Five missionaries were present. It was decided to ask for five more men—three to reinforce the Hakodadi, Yedo, and Nagasaki Missions, and two to open missions in Osaka and Kioto.

The following statistics of religion in Scotland, are accepted as substantially correct: Population of Scotland in 1872, 3,394,000; members of the Established Church, 1,063,000; other Presbyterian bodies, 1,299,000; other denominations, 202,000; total Evangelical population, 2,564,000; Roman Catholics, 290,000; Socinian and other sects, 10,000; neglecting ordinances, 530,000.

The Rev. T. L. Buyington of Newton, N. J., urged by the Presbyterian and American Missionary Boards, has consented to return to Turkey as a missionary. He will take up his quarters at Constantinople, where he will edit a newspaper in Bulgarian, prepare and publish books and tracts in the same language, and preach occasionally to the Bulgarians.

The Seventh-Day Adventists, who have just been holding their yearly camp-meeting, have 1 General Conference, 10 State Conferences, 300 churches, 75 ordained ministers, 60 licentiates, and 15,000 members. Their headquarters are at Battle Creek, Mich. Their Publishing Association recently met in annual session and elected James White as President. The financial report showed that the receipts for the year were $124 989; expenditures, $123,536.

A French Countess has purchased the Mount of Olives and presented it to her government, and is now erecting a convent on the spot where the Savior is supposed to have prayed. The prayer is inscribed on the stone wall around the court-yard in thirty-two languages. The Countess is a lady of immense wealth, and as queer as she is wealthy. She lives in an old cottage of Oriental style, and has only a tortoise-shell cat and a brown dog for her companions.

The General Missionary Convention of the Disciples of Christ will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 20, and continue in session probably three days. This is the quarter centennial of the Society. Among the subjects for discussion are the following: "Woman's Work in the Gospel," "Home Missions," "Foreign Missions," "Our Future Missionary Work." The women, it is announced, will take advantage of the occasion to form a "Woman's Missionary Society."

Mrs. Watson, an English lady, now at Shemlan, Mount Lebanon, for thirty years has devoted herself and her fortune to the work of educating her sex in the East. She has conducted schools in Athens, Candia, Valparaiso, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salen and Mount Lebanon. At the latter place she established a number of schools for the natives, including Roman and Greek Catholics, Druses, etc. She has also built a church at Shemlan, and has recently opened three schools for girls in the villages adjacent. These schools are taught by native teachers, trained by herself. She bears the greater portion of the expenses in all her enterprises.

United Mechanics.

A national organization, called the United Mechanics, was formed in Cincinnati Saturday afternoon, with fifty members, from ten States. Wm. Rockhold, of Hamilton, was chosen President; D. R. Williams, of Covington, Ky., Vice President; George Hammell, of Trenton, N. J., Secretary; Charles M[illegible], of Williamsport, Pa., Treasurer. It is proposed to elect Vice Presidents for each State and Territory, and to organize branch societies. The constitution provides that all mechanics and manufacturers shall be eligible to membership. The object is merely the common improvement of its members. Discussion or action on questions of labor and politics are discarded by the constitution. It is a society of employers and employes engaged in mechanical pursuits. In one of the temporary by-laws is engrafted a proposition recommending the Association to bring out the greatest possible amount of machinery at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPT. 21, 874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.
THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and BLADE both one year for $2.75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL $1.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
OLIVER OPTIC'S BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.50.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

The telegraphic advices indicate that matters in New Orleans are in a state of comparative quiet. The White Leaguers, after having deluged the streets of the city with the blood of their fellow-citizens, are now the loudest in their cry for peace and order, and the preservation of the rights of the people. What greater sarcasm on the rights of the civil power could well be conceived than is contained in the dispatch of Lieutenant Governor PENN to the President, in which he declares that the people have taken up arms to maintain the "legal authority of the persons elected by them to the government of the State?" Or what greater mockery than the declaration made by the rioters of their "entire ability to maintain peace, and protect the life, liberty and equal rights of all classes of citizens," when the fresh blood of the slaughtered still lay wet upon the pavements of the city? As if to make the false showing complete, the agent of the associated press in New Orleans has been flooding the country with telegrams in which misrepresentation and bombast struggle for precedence, and the real facts are smothered under a cloud of vapid braggadocio. "Under the new regime," we are told, "every citizen, without regard to race, or color, or previous condition, is entitled to protection and full freedom. The Government is determined to maintain order and confidence, and New Orleans will be again the prosperous and happy city of the South." From such freedom, which has too long clung like a blight upon the prosperity of South, in the language of the Litany, may the good Lord deliver her.

The people of the South having sowed the wind, to-day find themselves engaged in reaping the whirlwind. To those who view the scene from a distance, it seems remarkable that the lessons of the war should be so utterly forgotten or disregarded. In the face of all the events of the past fourteen years, the Bourbons have not been convinced that the people of this country mean that the laws shall be enforced and obeyed, and will trample under foot any party or faction which, upon any pretext whatever, defies the law and resorts to violence. That lesson has been written by the sword on every Southern State, and its principles have been upheld by brave men who gave their lives for its perpetuity. For a handful of disaffected men of a single State to attempt in the State government that which the enemies of the General government found impossible, is more than folly, it is simple madness.

Both Gov. KELLOGG and his former Lieutenant have telegraphed statements of their respective positions. The latter presents serious charges against the KELLOGG government, and speaks of the "demand of the people" for a change. We are far from advocating or apologizing for the wrongs committed by the KELLOGG government; that question is one to be passed upon hereafter. But in a Republican country, under a Republican State Government there are means for the redress of wrong far more potent than the power of the mob on the street corner, than the rattle of musketry in the hands of an excited and ungovernable populace. The resort to these means is a virtual confession of the lack of that power in which alone lies peace and safety. In their attempt to reform existing abuses, the people of Louisiana have assumed a terrible responsibility, and the passions which they have invoked may yet prove their own undoing.

☞ Poor FRANK BLAIR is in a critical condition, and is now lying dangerously ill. For a year past he has been only a wreck of what he once was.

THE EVILS OF CHARLATANISM.

That some good has been accomplished by the hydropathic treatment for specific diseases, in accordance with the so-called discoveries of Dr. PREISNITZ, may perhaps be true, though it is very questionable, whether the least benefit has ever been derived from the sole use of the water cure treatment for any disease whatever. Where patients do recover, or are benefited, it is because medicines are administered and because nature is yet so powerful that she surmounts the debilitating effects of constant bathing. That many have been injured in water cure establishments, where one has been benefited, and that most of the patients, through the debilitating physical efforts of hot baths, cold baths, sponge baths, sitz baths, foot baths, sweat baths, and unnutritious diet, become so weak in mind that the hydropathic treatment renders them and their doctors perfect monomaniacs on the subject, the writer can also bear witness, since having enjoyed perfect health in mind and body while in these establishments, the imposition there practiced upon poor deluded invalids, for the sake of obtaining large fees, was perfectly apparent. Many of the water cure establishments of the United States are owned and controlled by men styling themselves M. D.'s, who have never graduated from any medical college, and are as ignorant of the mechanism and real organism of the human body as it is possible to be. These through flaming advertisements guarantee to cure every disease flesh is heir to, and while annually attracting large numbers of patients to their establishments, grow opulent upon their delusions.

A coroner's inquest, held at No. 17 East First street, New York, some days since, at the Water Cure establishment of one CHRISTIAN SHIEFFERDECKER, reveals a horrible story of death from malpractice and neglect. SHIEFFERDECKER, through extensive advertising and numbers of certificates of pretended cures, has obtained a certain fame for the treatment of chronic diseases and doubtless many have met with a like unfortunate fate of the patient in question. But the attention of the public was seldom before attracted to the evils existing in private cures like the above, which, like private lunatic asylums, should not be permitted to exist without official inspection and regulation, and should always be under the supervision of boards of health. A Mrs. ISABELLA DEPEW POTTER, the daughter of a clergyman, was some two months since placed for treatment of paralysis in the upper and lower extremities, in SHIEFFERDECKER'S Cure. Wet bandages were applied to the diseased parts immediately after her admittance, and constantly kept wet until they brought out ulcers, whose poison was absorbed in her system and caused her death from its effects and debility. The lady was twenty-five years of age, and after being placed there by her parents, was at first frequently visited by them, and assured that she was improving. After two weeks, her room had a very offensive odor, which greatly troubled her friends, but as they were assured that she was being benefited for her paralysis, they left her for a two weeks absence from the city, during which time they received constant assurances from the proprietor of the establishment of her continued improvement. After the expiration of this time they returned to New York, bringing a nurse with them, and on their first visit to their daughter, were horrified to find her suffering from putrid bedsores and lying in an extremely filthy bed, whose linen had not been changed for weeks, surrounded with wet bandages and completely water soaked. Mr. DEPEW called in Dr. CHARLES LEALE, who testified at the coroner's inquest, that at this time he found the patient suffering from hectic fever, her pulse being 130, and the temperature of the room 105, while various parts of her body were *black with mortification*. SCHIEFFERDECKER had not visited her for *three weeks* all of which time she had been attended by ignorant nurses who merely wet her bandages and brought her nourishment.

SHIEFFERDECKER now demanded the money for her board and treatment and her instant removal. The latter, Dr. LEALE declared, would result in her immediate death, as she was so reduced from the ulcers and the neglect that the utmost care was necessary to even lift her from the bed to change its linen. Of course she was past all cure, her parents, Dr. LEALE, her nurse and her husband, to whom she was married a week before her death, having only power to alleviate her sufferings. After her death, SHIEFFERDECKER endeavored to escape exposure by stating that her disease was not the result of the application of wet bandages, but of other causes. This however, several physicians who had attended her before her admittance to this establishment testified as untrue, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict as follows:

> That the deceased, Isabella S. Potter, came to her death from the criminal negligence of Charles S. Shiefferdecker, on the 2d of August, 1874, while under his treatment at his institute, No. 313 West Twenty-second street. The jury further recommends the Board of Health to see that such like institutions are not allowed except under the supervision of a properly educated medical man.

SHIEFFERDECKER was then held to bail in $2,000.

But Hydropathic establishments are not the only private misnomers, which are heralded to the public as "Cures," in New York and elsewhere. There are many such, whence the healing art is pretended to be derived from the aid of spirits, where magnetism is employed, and often successfully, and the credit given to the spirits of the deceased. Others assume to cure by intuitive knowledge, and some without any study or any one pretended species of treatment, advertise to cure everything, and people are so easily humbugged that all manner of quackery in medicine finds adherents and victims, no matter what senseless nostrums are prescribed. One of these quacks recently prescribed sea-sand and milk for chronic dysentery, and another raw eggs for paralysis. A third, who advertises under the name of Dr. SCOTT, some years since lured a patient to his "cure," from a Western city; and giving him a pretended diagnosis of his diseases with a bottle of medicine resembling milk, alcohol and water, charged *twenty* dollars for the prescription, bidding him call again next week for more medicine. Although the patient did not find relief from his malady, he had the sense to discover the quackery of the would-be ESCULAPIUS, and when ill thereafter to trust to regular practitioners and adjure charlatans forever. We do not wish to be understood as asserting that all advertised "health cures" are humbugs and frauds; some are doubtless conducted by capable and honest physicians, but as so many of them are under the management and control of charlatans of the deepest ignorance, justice demands that all be under the supervision of the law and regularly appointed Boards of Health, so that the community may be protected against the criminal malpractice of rogues, imposters and quacks.

MINING DESTRUCTIVE TO FARMING.

The farmers of California who live in the districts of the Sacramento Valley and the lands of the Yuba, Feather and other rivers, which drain the auriferous mountain districts, have suffered such heavy losses from the deterioration of their lands in consequence of the sediment from the gold washings which has been washed from these rivers upon them through overflows and the irrigation necessary to secure moisture for growing crops, that they have formed themselves into an association, to devise ways and means to prevent the complete destruction of all the lands dependent for irrigation upon these streams. The gold washings poison the fish and are so destructive to the fertility of the soil, that eventual sterility must result, unless some method can be discovered to prevent the poisoning of the waters from the impregnation resulting from these mineral washings.

No enmity exists between the mining and farming interests, as both are dependent upon each other; and for years the agricultural community have quietly submitted to the encroachments upon their lands, knowing that it was caused by the hard working miners on the mountain sides, whose labor secured the precious metals so requisite to the commercial interests of their State and the world; while the miners, understanding that their own prosperity is largely dependent upon the abundance and cheapness of agricultural productions, have neither the wish nor desire to injure farming interests. But with the development of hydraulic mining in the mountain counties, the injury to agricultural lands has increased to such an extent that great alarm prevails among their owners, as the annual diminution of crops indicates that eventual sterility must result unless some remedy can be found. A meeting was held at Marysville on the 31st of August, where this vexing question was discussed in all its bearings, but no remedy was elicited against the destruction arising to lands from this source. A committee was appointed to collect the fullest information on the subject and report at the next meeting, held on the 12th inst.

Aside from the threatened danger of turning a vast extent of country, as fertile as any on the globe to a barren desert, another equally great disaster is imminent, if the accumulation of sediment in the rivers of the Sacramento Valley continues; which is, that they will be rendered unfit for navigation. Even now it is no uncommon occurrence for steamers to be kept hours and days aground, in some shallow localities, rendered more so, from the washings of the mines; while it is with difficulty that even small crafts can reach Marysville, in consequence of obstructions caused thereby. At the last session of Congress some action was taken for surveying and dredging the Sacramento and San Joachim rivers, and an appropriation made for this purpose. This will afford some temporary relief, although the accumulation of sediment is such that the dredging will need to be in constant operation if navigation is not to be impeded and utterly destroyed. The great difficulty is to find some remedy to prevent the washings of mineral deposits from obstructing and poisoning those streams, and as yet none has been devised. Therefore if the gold digging goes on for the next decade as it has during the past, the destruction to commercial and agricultural industries will be far greater than the value of the metals obtained.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Mr. WILLIAM E. FORSTER, the eminent Liberal member of the British Parliament, is now on his way to the United States, where he proposes to make an extensive visit, and to cement the friendship which he has on so many occasions manifested towards the land of the free. With the exception of Mr. BRIGHT, no living Englishman rendered our Government greater service during the tempestuous era of the war of the rebellion, as well by the steadfast faith and sympathy which he at all times expressed in behalf of the Union, as by his great political influence in the House of Commons, in preserving peace between England and the United States.

Mr. FORSTER'S career has been an unusual one for a British statesman, since it began without the advantages of rank, wealth and position, so necessary in Great Britain to political position. He is a Quaker by birth and belonged to a leading family of that sect, who, however possessed no influence outside of it. As a business man, Mr. FORSTER in early life manifested great executive ability, amassing wealth, he became the proprietor of an extensive worsted manufactory at Bradford, from which district he has been the member of Parliament for many years, during which he has occupied a leading position in the Liberal party, which may at some future day make him Premier of Great Britain.

☞ The election of a Democrat to Congress in Colorado is explained by the press of that State to mean simply a Republican protest against the appointment of Gov. McCOOK.

THE WHITE LEAGUE WAR.

A Mass Meeting—Gov. Kellogg's Abdication Demanded Forthwith—The Lieutenant-Governor Calls on the Citizens to Assist the Leaguers—Hostilities Begun—Twenty Men Killed and many Wounded.

At New Orleans, Sept 14, a committee of five, appointed by the Canal street mass meeting, called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor not being present, Brigadier General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would convey the fact to the Governor. After a brief absence, he returned and made a reply, which, at the request of Mr. Marr, was reduced to writing, as follows: "I have communicated with the Governor and he directs me to say to you that he must decline to receive any communication from a committee appointed by the mass meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men, in different parts of the city, who are met at the call which convened the mass meeting which you represent. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacefully without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them or entertain any petition addressed to the Government. I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff."

HY. C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate and General Louisiana State Militia.

The Committee retired and soon after reported the result of their interview to the meeting. The people were then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition, and return to assist the White League, who were then under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed. Afterward quite a large number formed in procession and marched up Camp street.

The New Orleans Bulletin of Sept. 14 issued an extra at 4 P. M., containing the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA:—For two years you have borne with patience and fortitude a great wrong through fraud and violence. The government of your choice has been overthrown, and its power usurped. Protest after protest, appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress have failed to give you the relief you had a right under the Constitution to demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partisan Judges, you are debarred from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing, with costs and penalties amounting to a confiscation of your property. Your substance is squandered, your credit ruined, resulting in failure and bankruptcy of your valued institutions. The right of suffrage virtually taken from you by the enactment of skillfully devised legislative and election laws. The Judicial bench of your Government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal posse comitatus of the sheriff. The usurper for the purpose of defeating the decrees of Courts has did defiance to law, leading him to use the very force for to arrest the Sheriff while engaged in the execution of the process of the Court. To these may be added a corrupt and vicious legislature, coercing laws in violation of the Constitution for the purpose of guarding and perpetrating their usurped authority, a metropolitan police, paid by the city and under the control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and, as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are you driven that manhood revolts at further submission. Constrained from a sense of duty as the legally-elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do hereby issue this proclamation calling upon the militia of the State, embracing all persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years, without regard to color or previous condition, to arm and assemble under their respective officers for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power.

Given under my hand and seal the 10th day of September, 1874.

D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

General Order No. 1.

General Frederick N. Ogden is hereby appointed provisional General of the Louisiana State militia, and will at once assume command and organize into companies, regiments and battalions.

General Ogden will report the names of staff, regimental and company officers to his Department forthwith, to be commissioned by command of D. B. Penn, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana State Militia.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

To the Colored People of the State of Louisiana:

In the grand movement now on foot against the enormities of the rule of Kellogg's usurpation, rest assured that no harm is meant toward you, your property or your rights. Pursue your usual avocations and you will not be molested. We war against the thieves, plunderers, and spoilers of the State, who are involving your race and ours in common ruin. The rights of the colored race, as well as the white race, we are determined to uphold and defend.

D. P. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana State Militia.

The people seemed to have responded with alacrity to the choice given them by Dr. Bond, one of the speakers at the Canal street meeting. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, armed men were stationed at the intersection of all the streets on the south side of Canal street, from the river to Claiborne street. About 4 p. m. a body of Metropolitans, about 500, with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Canal street and took position. General Longstreet commanding, accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal street, ordering the armed citizens to disperse. Some desultory firing soon after occurred on Canal street, and some few casualties reported on both sides. There was quite a sharp fight at the river end of Canal street about 4 o'clock. The number of killed is estimated by some as high as fifty, and many wounded. Captain J. M. West, a printer and well-known newspaper correspondent, and Ed. Talledano were killed on the citizens' side and a number of metropolitans reported wounded. The colored men, of which the metropolitan brigade was largely composed, broke and ran upon the first fire, leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

The following is a call signed by 50 business men and firms, under which the Canal street meeting assembled:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS:—For nearly two years you have been the silent but indignant sufferers of outrage after outrage, heaped upon you by an usurping Government. One by one your dearest rights have been trampled upon, until at last in the supreme height of its insolence this mockery of a Republican Government has dared even to deny you that right so solemnly guaranteed by the very Constitution of the United States, which, in Article II. of the amendments, declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. In the same instrument, to whose inviolate perpetuity our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, it was also declared that even Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. It now remains for us to ascertain whether this right any longer remains to us. We, therefore, call upon you on Monday, the 14th of September, 1874, to close your place of business without a single exception, and at 11 A. M., to assemble at the Clay Statue on Canal street, and in tones loud enough to be heard through the length and breadth of the land, and declare that you are right, and ought to be and mean to be free.

The Canal Street Meeting to-day adopted the following:

WHEREAS, At a general election held in Louisiana on the fourth day of November, 1872 John McEnery was elected Governor by a majority of nearly 10,000 over his opponent, William H. Kellogg and D. B. Penn, Lieutenant-Governor, by a majority of 15,000 over his opponent, C. C. Antoine, and

WHEREAS, By fraud and violence, these defeated candidates seized the Executive Chair, and from time to time by other fraudulent and violent acts, in the face of the report of the committee of the Senate of the United States, appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, that the existing government of the State is an usurpation, the result of abusive of judicial functions and sustained by force. W. H. Kellogg has continued himself in power to the gross wrong and outrage of the people of the State of Louisiana, and to the imminent danger of Republican institutions throughout the entire country; and

WHEREAS, With a view to controlling the results of the approaching election to be held in Louisiana in November next, he has under an act known as the registration act, passed for the purpose of defeating the popular will, secured to himself and his party the power of denying registration to bona fide citizens, whose applications before the courts for a mandamus, to compel the Assistant Supervisor to enroll and register them has been refused, the registration law in deeds punishing in the courts if they dare to take cognizance of such appeals; and

WHEREAS, By false and infamous misrepresentations of the feelings and motives of our people, he has received the promise of aid from the Federal army placed at the orders of the Attorney General of the United States, and subject to the calls of United States Marshals, for the purpose of overawing our State and controlling the election, and,

WHEREAS, In the language of the call for the meeting, "one by one our dearest rights have been trampled upon, and at last, in the supreme hight of its insolence, this mockery of a Republican government has dared even to deny that right so solemnly guaranteed by the very Constitution of the United States, which, in article II of the amendments, declares that the right of the people to keep and to bear arms shall not be infringed;

Be it Resolved, That we reaffirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana, in convention assembled at Baton Rouge on the 24th of August, 1874, that the whites of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled; that William H. Kellogg is a usurper, and we denounce him as such; that his Government is arbitrary, unjust, oppressive, and can only maintain itself through interference; that the election and registration laws under which this election is being conducted were intended to perpetrate usurpation, by depriving the people, and especially our naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and therefore, in the name of the citizens of New Orleans, now in mass meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. H. Kellogg his immediate abdication.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be immediately appointed by the Chairman, who shall be a member of said Committee, to wait on W. H. Kellogg, to present him these resolutions, to demand an immediate answer, and to report the result of such interview to this meeting.

The list of casualties on the side of the citizens as far as ascertained is as follows: Killed—E. A. Talledano, Fred. Mormon, Dick Lindsey, Capt. J. M. West, Major J. K. Gourlain, and one Magazine street car driver. Seriously wounded—F. Pallett, John Considine, John Kilpatrick, Major Wm. E. Wells, Samuel Newman. Slightly wounded—E. Bozonier, Fidel Keller, W. J. Butler and Mr. McClemen. General Fred. Ogden's horse was killed under him, and the horse slightly injured from the fall, but remained on duty. Gen. Badger, commanding the Metropolitans, received three buckshot wounds, one through the leg and one through his arm, and another through his body. His leg has since been amputated. The General, besides the gunshot wounds, received a heavy fall, his horse being killed under him.

W. B. EAGAN,
J. A. MONCURE,
H. A. LEONARD,
Committee.

The following casualties are reported among the Metropolitans: Killed—Sergeant Jas. McManus, Sergeant J. B. Campaign, Corporal J. Y. Clermont, Officer J. Hill, E. Simmonds, J. Shields, J. Ballard. Wounded—Wm. Carlton, J. Coleman, Geo. C. Miller, J. Long, Jno. McCann, Jno. Kennedy, H. Mallaby, M. J. Barrett, M. Gonzales, J. Connolly, W. H. Hawkins, S. S. Swan, Demossillier J. Ryan, L. Backus, L. Desaunie, T. Duffy, T. Dalzey, P. Caesar, C. Bergun, A. Pecot, R. Gonzales, J. Gonzales, J. M. Asray, J. W. Nichols, R. Favor, I. H. Hubault, E. Lemon, F. Eager, C. Davis, John Lee, L. Willis, O. Elmore, Nelson Moody, Otho Burandt, J. Carchin, W. Brown. The following wounded citizens were received at Charity Hospital: Wm O'Mand, James Cross, John Mern, John McCabe, M. Bitz, Frank Tower, D. Stonel. At 12 P. M. the city was quiet throughout.

At New Orleans Sept. 15 the State House surrendered at 7 a. m. to Lieut. Gov. Penn's militia, without firing a gun. Lieut. Gov. Penn's militia number about 1,000.

The entire Metropolitan force, and Gov. Kellogg's militia, with arms, arsenal, &c., surrendered at 9 a. m. to the citizens, as Penn's militia.

Kellogg, Longstreet and others have taken refuge in the Custom House.

The Kellogg Government has been overthrown and the entire city is now in the hands of his opponents. Lieut. Governor Penn, who was elected in seventy-two has taken the reins of government the following dispatch was sent by Acting Governor Penn, to the President of the United States:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Hopeless of all other relief, the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the persons elected by them to the government of the State, against the usurpers who have heaped upon them innumerable insults, burdens and wrongs. In so doing, they are supported by the great body of the intelligent and honest people of the State; they declare their sincere loyalty; they war only against usurpers, plunderers and enemies of the people; they affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect life and liberty, and the equal rights of all classes of citizens. The party and officials of the United States, it shall be our special aim to defend against all assaults, and treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of Republican rights, and of the peace and liberties of their people.

(Signed) D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

LATER.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana, and to resist the constituted authorities of said State; and

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, and

WHEREAS, The the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws, and

WHEREAS, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes, within a limited time,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or the obstruction of the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed, and from this date and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A dispatch from New Orleans, says: Barricades have been torn down and the street cars have resumed regular trips.

The following proclamation was issued by the Mayor of New Orleans, on the 15th inst:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS:—It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of the duly elected and rightful State authorities, after enduring for nearly two years the control of usurpers. Their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his function, within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity. We deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defense of the rights dear to all, who deserve to be free upon this signal and most honorable recovery of your political and civil rights. Let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your avocations as soon as dismissed from the organized ranks. Use the utmost forbearance towards those who hold political opinions adverse to yours. Interfere with no peaceable assemblage of your fellow-citizens, of any race or color. Use all your influence to preserve the peace and maintain the supremacy of the law. Prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have usurped and abused authority, as you were too patient and long suffering under their tyranny. Seek no revenge for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to their own consciences, and to the lasting infamy which their acts have won for them.

LOUIS A. WELTZ.

D. B. Penn, signing himself Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana, telegraphs a newspaper of this city: "The North can form no idea of the robbery and spoliation to which we have been subjected. My movement was necessitated by the attitude of the people. They demanded it. I am now in full possession of the Government of the State. The colored people are satisfied and contented. A strong brigade of colored troops, fully organized and armed and in the service of the usurpationists, refused to fire a shot in their defense. The most perfect peace and good order prevails. We are thoroughly loyal to the Federal Government, and in the operations of the past two days there have been no excesses or violations of law. This government is the only one now in existence in Louisiana.

Governor Kellogg, in a telegram to the same paper, says: "Amid all troubles which have beset the State, I have reduced the State and Parish taxation each fully one-third, and measures have been passed providing for the reduction of the State debt, and Constitutional limitation of debts, both on the State and city, also an amendment limiting taxation. The obnoxious features of the election and registration laws used by the Fusionists in the last election have been repealed, and in the appointment of officers of registration I have voluntarily tendered to the opposition a representation which they entirely denied the Republican party at the last election. The finding, as the registration progressed to impeach farmers, of which they themselves were unable, that they would be left still more in the minority at this election than ever before it the voters were allowed free, untrammelled and unintimidated franchise, they have by a long prepared plan violently overthrown the Government. Even before the election, to prevent the evidence that they had not a majority before, upon the shallow pretexts of violence and by incendiary statements and appeals, they have got together their clans, which they have organized in secret, and drilled in their club rooms in the city, have taken possession of the public offices by violence and bloodshed. Personally, I have no desire to discharge the very onerous and vexatious duties of Governor, but I feel it a duty I owe to the State and to the party, to hold on until relieved by competent authority.

Deep Currents in the Pacific.

After a year's cruise, the Tuscarora steamed into the harbor of San Francisco on the 2d inst., just a year from the day of her starting on her voyage of exploration. Her work has been preliminary to the construction of a telegraph line uniting this country with Asia and Europe by way of Japan and other islands of the Pacific. Speaking of her voyage the San Francisco *Alta* says: "The soundings have disclosed some curious natural phenomena. On starting on their return from Japan, they soon found a sudden descent of the ocean-bed, which was sounded to the depth of nearly six miles, the deepest water ever measured. But more curious still was the fact that the sounding apparatus fell into a powerful undercurrent, a tide setting strongly toward the north, which finally parted the line only a few fathoms from the surface. It would seem that this current must tend toward Behring's Straits. If so, that is the route which would be the most practicable for those adventurous hunters for the open Polar Sea and the North Pole to take in their efforts to solve the question. The idea of M. Pavy, who was here a few years ago, earnest in the advocacy of that route, and proposing to take it, may prove eventually the correct one. We feel satisfied that the route attempted by Drs. Kane, Hayes and others will not do. They who attempt it are certain of a continuous and strong current against them, while by the Behring's Straits route it is in favor of the explorer. It may be, and probably is the case that this strong current found by the Tuscarora to the east of Japan, has had its influence in creating that deep channel in the ocean-bed. Such is doubtless the cause of the great depth of the Gulf Stream from the Gulf of Mexico. The currents have gradually made the channels. It would appear that this channel to the east of Japan is a continuous one, for the party of the Tuscarora did not find any bridge across it, or any place where it was less than nearly 20,000 feet. This may not prove the most favorable result for the cable proposed some day to be laid, but, on the other hand, it may prove of great interest to navigation, and especially to those wrought up by the spirit of adventure and discovery to the determination of some day reaching the open Polar Sea and the earth's pivot at the North Pole. That channel must carry a vast stream of warm water, and that may create and continue open water around the Pole."

A New York auctioneer says that twenty-five years' experience has taught him that people are willing to pay as much for old things at auction as new things would cost at the store.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to directions—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dyphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Billious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhoea, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE"

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for the department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The letter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

JOHN S. S., Oriental, Pa., has our thanks for a goodly list of names of Republicans in his locality. Mr. S. has our sincere thanks for his good wishes.

A. B., Grove, O.—Nasby is very far from dead, as you have no doubt discovered by his recent letters. He will take an active part in the present campaign.

F. W. K., Warrensburg, (No State) wishes to know whether Prof. J. Stanley Grimes, the Phrenologist and lecturer on Mesmerism, is still living, and if so, wishes to procure his present address.

J. D. E., New Hamburg, Pa.—Many century paints reach us regarding the magazine named in your inquiry. We have serious doubts regarding their reliability. The "Young Folks Rural" is all right.

J. B. C., Grand Rapids, O.—No Republican National Convention ever adopted a platform favoring free Sundays and free whiskey." Any statement of this character is a falsehood.

CHAS. O., Duncan's Mill, (No State)—So far as we know, the physician you name is entirely reliable. We have no personal knowledge of his prescriptions, but we understand that they are regarded as standard for the diseases which they claim to cure.

MISS M. E. Portsmouth, Ohio.—It is impossible to prevent gray linen from washing lighter. *Alton Locke* is written by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Your third question you fail to make clear.

C. S., Marengo, Ills.—All our inquiries fail to discover any book answering to your description. We shall shall still keep your inquiry in mind, however.

CHAS. A. G., Dunnville, Wis.—We believe Queen Victoria never wrote a letter such as you mention, to her former subjects in Virginia. At any rate we have never seen such a letter in any of the public prints.

VERITAS, Toledo.—George Washington was born Feb. 11th, old style. The change in the calendar, by which eleven days were added, simply made that worthy individual seemingly eleven days younger, as Washington's birth-day is always reckoned as Feb. 22d.

J. C., Kenton, O.—It is stated on good authority that a very superior article of white vinegar can be made from the juice of water melons. After the crimson part has been eaten, the remainder is to be scraped to extract the juice, which is to be carefully strained into jugs, and these set in the sunshine. At a certain period the vinegar will be very bitter, but in time it acquires a clear, fine, strong flavor.

M. N., Paola, Kansas.—Perfumes have various origins. The temples of the ancients were filled with odors from the animals sacrificed and the bodies buried in them. These disagreeable emanations made some delightful perfumes necessary, so incense was burned, no less as a sacred offering than a relief for the worshipper.—Myrrh and incense were offered by the wise men to the Child at Bethlehem; and Moses taught the Egyptian priests and scholars the science of perfumes. The wealthy Greeks had perfuming fans to send forth fragrance while they feasted. From Greece they spread to Rome. At the funeral of his wife Poppoea, that incorrigible old Nero had burned on her funeral pile more incense than Arabia could produce in a year.

MRS. C. L., Cassick, Pa.—Pumpkin is said to retain its flavor and color better if dried in a moderate heat in the oven than when boiled, mashed and dried, as is now more commonly done. Peel and cut as for cooking, slice very thin, spread in the oven and after a short time expose to the sun if you desire. In case of sun-drying, however, it should be exposed to oven heat for an hour or two to kill fly deposits which produce worms. Put it away in paper bags. To cook, soak it in cold water a few hours.

JAMES K., Springfield, Mo.—Sleeplessness is greatly relieved and often entirely cured by *friction*. This is particularly the case if the sufferer have cold feet, and cold surface of the body generally. On retiring rub the body with a flesh brush, or dry coarse towel till the surface tingles with the warmth. If you should waken during the night and find it impossible to sleep again, use the brush again. At least three times a week take a tepid bath using castile soap freely, followed by friction and exercise in the open air.—Try powdered borax for cockroaches, sprinkling it liberally where they are found.

ANNA H., Erie, Pa.—We are sorry that we have not space to repeat the directions for skeletonizing leaves, having already written up the process at length in this column.—You will find soot obtained from a wood fire an extraordinary strengthener of both plant and bloom of roses. Put a quantity of the soot in a pitcher, pour hot water on it and let it cool. Use it occasionally to water the rose plants.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Greencastle, Ind.—The Spanish *dollar* contains 20 *reals*, and is about the same value as the American. The coins used in different parts of Spain are too various to enumerate, almost every province having a different system of coinage.—The Mexican gold dollar is worth about 96 cents United States coin; Mexican silver dollar is reckoned equal to the United States gold dollar.—The *Ephah* mentioned in the Scriptures was about equal to three pecks and a fifth, or 52 pints.

"TROUBLE," Caltettsburgh, Ky.—You can completely remove the ink stains from the lid of your silver inkstand by making a little chloride of lime into a paste with water, and rubbing it upon the stain.

W. A. R., Manhattan, Kan.—The shells for your flower-beds can be cleaned by a lye made by boiling strong ashes; allow it to settle, then pour the lye over the shells and boil them six or seven hours, or longer if they are large; soak them in water and wash off well. We cannot advise in regard to quinine; while many claim it to be injurious, more contend that it is not, and so far, at least, nothing has been found to quite take its place.

ISAAC McG., Kalamazoo, Mich.—There are several theories as to the cause of Hay fever. The one most generally accepted is that it is caused by inhaling the pungent aroma of spring grass and hay. Perhaps as forcible is the supposition that it is caused by spores in the air, particularly those from the rag weed. It is not a common disease, and attacks only those who, from some peculiarity of constitution, are susceptible to the causes producing it.—Russia leather is not subject to mouldiness, and books bound in it will prevent mouldiness in other books bound in calf, near which they happen to lie.

INQUIRER, New Boston, O.—The Drummond light is produced by directing a stream of oxygen gas, passing through the flame of a spirit lamp, upon a small ball of quick lime of about ¼ inch in diameter. It gives an intense light, which when properly placed has been seen distinctly at a distance of 60 miles.—We know nothing of the firm you mention.

H. E. B., Angola, N. Y.—A large number of the millers of Michigan are interested in a millers association which met for the first time last year at Cleveland. Any member of this association could tell you what you want to know, if any one could. We will try to put you in communication with some of the men most prominent in this millers' movement.

DEER HUNTER, Milton Center, O., would like to have some reader of the BLADE tell him where he will find the best hunting ground for large game; what railroad will carry him nearest that point; and also when the Michigan law allows deer to be killed. Can any of our Michigan readers oblige him?

BRUCE BALEY, Linton Mills, no State.—If the persons who wish to form a society for social improvement and other similar purposes, were all farmers and farmers' families, we should recommend that you establish a Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. But if they are of various callings, you will find the order of Sovereigns of Industry better adapted to your purposes. *For information regarding the latter, write to T. J. Crowe, Toledo, Ohio.*

GEO. H. C., Toledo, Iowa.—We forward your inquiry regarding the London *Times* to a prominent New York publisher who deals in foreign publications. He will be able to give you the exact cost (including postage) of the *Times*, delivered to you at Toledo, Iowa.

GILBERT C., Erie, Mich.—We are not sufficiently familiar with the laws of Michigan to answer your question definitely. If you make your spring a place of resort for invalids on account of its medicinal properties, while you would hardly have to pay license because of the spring, you might have to pay license as a hotel keeper in case you provided board and lodging for the people who might visit the place for the sake of the waters.

L. S. T., Okonomowoc, Wis.—Yes, there are sure means of detecting blood stains even years after they were made. Professor Bloxom, of London, regards a mixture of tincture guaiacum and a solution of peroxide of hydrogen in ether, as infallible: it instantly produces with blood or blood stains a beautiful tint of blue. He has taken a single lint fibre, on which was a stain of blood barely perceptible, that had been made twenty years before, and he found that the test produced immediately the characteristic blue color, easily detected by a microscope.—Consult a lawyer.

FARMER, Mattoon, Ill.—To cure gumming in fruit trees, the place where the gum accumulates should be well washed and cleaned, and then well stopped up with a paste made of horse-dung, clay and tar. This will prevent the gum, and will assist the wound in healing over.—For the lice on poultry, damp the skin under the feathers with water, then sprinkle a little sulphur on the skin; the parasites will disappear in the course of 12 hours, though the bird be covered with them.

E. G. W., Richmond, Ind.—To transplant large shade trees, in the autumn, before frost, dig a trench around the tree and cut the roots, but not too near the tree. When the ground is frozen remove the tree, raising it up with the frozen earth adhering to the roots. The whole mass is easily raised with levers on to a strong sled, and can then be drawn erect by your horses to the place you desire. Trees from 20 to 30 feet high can be moved in this method, and they will grow in the spring.

V. A. N., Gibson, Ills.—We have no faith whatever in the efficacy of any "signs," etc., influencing the planting of potatoes or other vegetables; nor do we believe in the light or dark of the moon as a disturbing cause as regards vegetation. If the latter tradition has any ground whatever upon which to stand it is simply because the more light plants receive the better they grow. A little careful cultivation would more than atone for any disadvantage under which vegetation might suffer from being planted in the dark of the moon.

D. B. M., Oconomowoc, Wis.—There are numerous ways of strengthening or improving glue, and one of the following methods will probably answer your purpose. A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk. To make a strong glue for inlaying or veneering: Take the best light brown glue, free from clouds and streaks; dissolve this in water, and to every pint add one-half gill of the best vinegar, and one and a half ounces of isinglass. For fire and water-proof glue, mix a handful of quick-lime with four ounces of linseed oil; thoroughly lixivate the mixture; boil it to a good thickness, and spread it on tin-plates in the shade; it will become very hard, but can be dissolved over a fire like common glue, and is then fit for use. You may greatly increase the strength of common glue for ordinary purposes by adding to it powdered chalk.

Wheat Shipments.

The Grangers have made a very good arrangement for shipping wheat with Morgan's Sons. They have no contract, further than that all wheat shipped by them goes through that firm, the Pacific coast representative of which acts as agent, for which he receives a commission. The wheat is in the market of the world from the time it leaves San Francisco, and will be disposed of at the option of the producer. The sale will be made at the ruling prices when sold, and it may not be disposed of until it reaches Liverpool. The market may be ruled by a monopoly in this country, but there it will not be subject to any intrigues of such combinations as daily with the producers here. The cost of handling wheat from the time it leaves the farmer until it reaches the market will be one-half saved by this arrangement, and he will have the benefit of a rise in the market, if any should occur; but, at the same time, he must suffer any depression. It is not likely, however, that any depression will happen from the present price, since the crop of this year will not have any serious competition in the surplus of a previous crop. All the surplus wheat of last year was called out by the extreme high prices which ruled in the market during the winter and spring, and from this fact it is safe to conclude that prices are now as low as they will reach.—*Yolo (Cal.) Mail.*

A Mechanical City.

A wonderful piece of mechanism has recently been produced in Europe by an Amsterdam jeweler. It is called the "Great Mechanical City," and is twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide. There are houses, castles, churches and stores in it, just as they appear in almost any European city. People walk and ride about. Horses and wagons and railway cars pass through the streets. Boats pass up and down the river, while some are loading and others unloading at the docks. Mills are in motion. A fountain plays in the public park, and a band of music fills the air with melody. There are also forts with soldiers parading about them, blacksmith shops, with artisans at work in them, and pleasure gardens with people dancing in them. Other things go to make this a wonderful structure indeed.

There recently died in Belgium a lady of fortune, named Mme. Monseur, who had a singular mania for hoarding articles of dress. After her death, an examination of her effects revealed an unusual state of things. There were mountains of dress goods uncut, and bearing the tradesmen's price labels, besides hundreds of bonnets, dresses made up, cloaks, shawls, and various specimens of the modiste's art. It is believed that the sale of this accumulation of goods will realize $20,000.

A wealthy English girl has just written and published a cook-book. She undertook the task in order to convince her lover, who is a poor man, that she is good for something beside fashion and show, and could help along in a time of need.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

A New Time Table.

The following time table is now the running order of the Narrow Gauge, having gone into effect the 14th inst:

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVALS.	
S. Toledo	5:45 A. M.	Ethelwyn Junc'n	6:20 A. M.
"	7:40 "	"	8:20 "
"	1:00 P. M.	"	1:45 P. M.
"	3:30 "	"	4:15 "
"	5:35 "	"	6:20 "
"	8:20 "	"	9:05 "

DEPARTURE.		ARRIVALS.	
Ethelwyn	7 A. M.	South Toledo	7.40 A. M.
"	10.15 "	"	11.10 "
"	2.30 P. M.	"	3.10 P. M.
"	4.45 "	"	5.30 "
"	6.50 "	"	7.30 "
"	9.15 "	"	9.55 "

Will stop, if signal is given, at Wabash Crossing, Park Avenue, Asylum Station, Industrial School, Wright Avenue, Glendale, Central Grove, Marengo, Toledo Heights, Sylvan Park, Lyndale, Detroit Avenue and Evenston.

A WEDDING AT A RAILROAD STATION.—Conductor JONES, of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, has his share of novel experience, including hard knocks and pleasant scenes. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus relates the latest experience of Conductor J., which occurred on Thursday last: "As Conductor JONES, of the D. & M. R. R., was coming south to-day, a rustic couple boarded the train at Leipsic. They had not proceeded far before the 'feller' timidly approached him and asked if the train stopped at Sidney long enough to 'low a marriage ceremony. JONES very politely told him he thought not, whereupon the would-be groom quickly replied, 'O, 'twont take long. You see Conference is down at Sidney, and our minister he is down there, and we have started on our weddin' tower, and he is to meet us at the depot and do the splicing, and we are to go on to Cincinnati and do the Exposition, do some shopping, and other things.' Friend JONES, doubtless thinking 'Put yourself in his place,' could not find it in his heart to spoil a whole wedding trip, and kindly consented, providing they would hurry. Accordingly, as soon as the train rumbled into Sidney, the happy couple hastened into the ladies' sitting room, and, finding their minister, were soon made one, and the train was soon thundering along, bearing at least two hearts that beat as one."

FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE.—The following marriage licenses were issued this week by the Probate Court:

John C. A. Werts to Rose C. A. Osborn.
Noah Stonebreaker to Hattie Doyle.
James Lyons to Theresa Knighman.
Michael McGrath to Margaret O'Neil.
Leonard Lang to Eva Wilfer.
Louis Klaus to Anna Konigroschky.
Charles G. Ines to Mary Griffin.
Frank I. Young to Ida M. Bond.
George Kaiser to Eva Hain.
John L. Blankneyer to Sophia F. Gable.
N. C. Phillips to Julenia White.
Alfred C. Whistler to Ellen Manion.
John McGlone to Sarah E. Demouth.

A lot of Kansas wheat arrived last Saturday for exhibition at the Fair.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY, 154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to LOCKE & JONES, Prop'rs OF THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	1	2	3	4	5
No. of Rods Apportioned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Names of Land Owners.	Lucas County	Jacob Brindly	Henry Schaenter	Levan J. Birkenbini	Abraham Zeigler
Description of Lands.	County Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Range	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Cubic Yards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Location	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, Toledo, July 1st, 1874.

School Furniture.

265 Summit St.

The Subscriber is Agent for

ANDREWS

Patent Scool Desks and Seats

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same

J. V. MONTGOMERY,
STOVES AND RANGES
265 Summit Street. - - TOLEDO

Northwestern Normal School,

FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., OHIO.

First Term, Fifth Year, Commences Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1874, and continues 10 weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Normal School heretofore conducted so successfully, at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, has been REMOVED TO FOSTORIA, and, under the same management, will be permanently located at the latter place.

The Northeastern Ohio Normal School of Island, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bu...et, will be a Teacher in the Northwestern.

OUR PURPOSE—Is to make the Normal School a Permanent, Practical, Thorough and Progressive Institution for the masses, irrespective of partisan or sectarian proclivities, and to give to it our best energies and most assiduous attention.

WANTED—the Name, Postoffice, County and State of every young lady or gentleman in Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan or Northern Indiana, who desires to take a Teachers' or Business Course, or complete a general course of study in a thorough, economical and speedy manner.

Send for catalogue and circulars.

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal, Fostoria, Ohio.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO,

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

MONTGOMERY'S

House-keeping Bazar,

265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan, and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte he by Buirush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough-bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness 2:21. Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE,
Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind Mills.

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

TRIUMPHANT

THE AMERICAN

NEW SEWING MACHINE

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

WANTED---LOGS,

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound timber, 19 inches and over diameter, and traverse 16 inches; 16 feet long. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILL, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

YEAST POWDERS.

ESTD 1858
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,
110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,
(MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

DR. WILFORD

STILL continues to treat all forms of Chronic Diseases, of whatever name or nature, with unvarying success. Thirty years of constant practice has given him advantages possessed by no other physician in the city. If afflicted give him a call. Consultation free.

142 ST. CLAIR STREET.

WANTED—MEN—Ten good men wanted to sell Nursery Stock. None but those giving good references need apply. Address J. T. BELL, Toledo, O.

TEACHERS.-----ATTENTION!

The Board of Examiners of Lucas County will hold examinations during this year, as follows:

At Maumee City, September 19th.
At Sylvania, October 10th; and
At Toledo, on the last Saturday of each month.

Those answering correctly 65, 75, 85 or 95 per cent. of questions, will receive certificates for 6, 12, 18 or 24 months respectively.

All examinations will begin at 9 o'clock promptly.

A. B. WEST,
A. A. McDONALD,
S. C. CRUMBAUGH,
Examiners.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

NOTICE

To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to enlarge Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.

An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory, by annexation, which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such townships with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, or the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.

The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 14, 1874.

FOR SALE

A Farm of 182 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc.; five miles from corporation line of city—$18,000; part on time.

AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No 7 Anderson Block

Real Estate Auction!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1874, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, the following described real estate, viz: The School House Lot, corner of South street and Plank Road, Section 9, Adams Township, containing half an acre of land.

Also, at same time and place, the School House building, Table, Chairs, Stove, &c. Terms made known at sale.

C. B. BOWEN,
J. B. MARSTON,
A. D. JONES,
Building Committee.

J. F. PRICE, A. MACKINTOSH, A. E. LANG.

PRICE, McINTOSH & LANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm of 80 Acres, four miles from East Toledo, on the plank road; four acres in a good bearing orchard, 55 acres cleared and planted, balance partly cleared; log house, barn, well and cistern on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, On the Premises.

ESTRAY—COLT—A Black Colt came into my pasture last May. The owner will please call, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DANS, at the residence of Oliver Stephens, East Toledo.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

THE

Beecher-Tilton Case

A PAMPHLET of 40 Pages, giving a History of it, by VICTORIA WOODHULL. For sale at

NEWTON'S NEWS DEPOTS,

No. 4 Bridge and 55 Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d St., N. Y. Will reopen Oct. 1st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, 6 & 8 E. 53d St., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29th, when teachers will class them.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE and Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. Both Sexes, 20 instructors, 11 Departments, 241 Rooms. Military Drill. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

Learn Book-Keeping On a new and practical plan. Address with stamp, KLINE & HOWLAND, Oberlin, O.

THE

Consolidated Sales Record.

AN invaluable Account book for every merchant and manufacturer of whatever grade.

A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, sales and collections for each month.

No Systematic Business Man can Afford to do without it.

Read the following opinions:

TOLEDO, Feb. 20th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—Your "Consolidated Sales Record" is a most convenient and labor-saving book. We would not part with it for any price.

LUCE, CHAPIN & BLASS,
Wholesale Dry Goods

FROM TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:—We have now in use one of your "Consolidated Sales Record," which we find to be a most convenient book, enabling us to compare our sales of the present day and month, with the corresponding ones of the past year, without the trouble of referring to old books and records. We can safely recommend the work to the merchants and tradesmen of the United States, as a most useful and complete book, supplying a want which has long been felt, and sold at a price allowing it to come within the reach of all.

Yours very truly,
TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO.,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

PRICE, $2.00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

☞ Liberal discounts to canvassers.

Address,

LOCKE & JONES, PUBLISHERS, Toledo, Ohio.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—$450,000 distributed in Prizes every 17 days. Circulars of information furnished *free*. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 11, Wall street, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Locke's National Monthly,

A First-Class Magazine,

AT $1 PER YEAR.

Edited by D. R. Locke

With the best corps of Contributors in the Country.

MR. LOCKE (Nasby) Writes a Non-Political Sketch for Each Number.

Three-fourths as much matter as given by the $4 Magazines at one-fourth the cost.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Specimen Numbers, 10 cents. Send for one and see how you like it.

It is what is wanted in every family

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Specimen Copies, 10 cents. Send for one.

Address

Locke & Jones,
Toledo, Ohio.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

DR. GOFF will give $50 reward for any case of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PRIVATE or FEMALE DISEASE that his remedies cannot cure. Office established in 1850. Twenty thousand cases cured with these remedies. Medicines sent by mail or express. Treatment one month, $3; two months, $5. Give full symptoms of the case. Consultation free. Address Dr. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOVERS' GUIDE (new edition) 236 pages illustrated—Model Love Letters—Art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases; Also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, etc. Price only 25 cents. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Newark, N. J.

OPIUM EATERS CURED permanently, cheap, quick, without suffering. Describe your case. Dr. ARMSTRONG, Berrien, Mich. Cures warranted.

$1,000 PER WEEK

CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, N. Y.

INVENTORS who want patents should write to RICHARDS & HALE. Instruction book sent free. Box 642, Washington, D. C.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Original and Unexcelled for Bluing Clothes. Put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Druggist should sell it, and every housekeeper buy and use it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

POSTPONEMENT

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

DAY FIXED

AND A

FULL DRAWING ASSURED

ON

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874.

LAST CHANCE

FOR

AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

Is the last which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th Nov.,

that the music will be the best the country affords, and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,

AGGREGATING

$2,500,000

will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash		2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Whole Tickets for	1,000 00

Persons wishing to invest, should order promptly, either of the home Office or our local Agents.

Liberal commissions will be made to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

E. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

LOST ENERGY RESTORED

DESPONDENCY grief, anxiety of mind, defective memory, bashfulness, weakness of mind and body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured, by the only known and sure remedy used at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York.

2d Serie Drawing OCT. 5, 1874.

EVERY BOND

purchased previous to October 5th will participate. Address for Bonds and full particulars,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS, 23 Park Row, N. Y.
Postoffice Drawer 29.

Hon. F. A. Alberger, Pres.
Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice-Pres.
Wm. C. Moore, Treas.
R. J. Todd, Sec'y.

Applications for Agencies Received.

McPHERSON'S HAND-BOOK

—OF—

Politics for 1874.

IT continues the record from July, 1872 (when his Hand-Book for 1872 closed) to the close of the late session of Congress, and will give in an *authentic form*, the action of the Government on all subjects of general interest, *for the last two years*. The record will be FULL, ACCURATE and IMPARTIAL. Among the contents will be:

President GRANT'S PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, TELEGRAMS on affairs in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; his INTERVIEWS on Political subjects, and his ANNUAL, SPECIAL and VETO MESSAGES.

The full legislative history of the "SALARY ACT OF 1873," and of the repealing act of 1874, together with Mileage, "Back pay," and other statistics connected therewith.

The CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS made and proposed, in Congress, and in the several States.

The action of Congress, and the President, on the BANKING and CURRENCY QUESTION, and on the TRANSPORTATION QUESTION, with valuable statistics bearing on each; and on CIVIL RIGHTS, Tariff, Taxation, Woman's Suffrage, Amnesty, &c. The Geneva and San Juan Awards.

Important DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, including the "Slaughter-House Cases," and the Iowa Liquor Cases. Also, recent Railroad Legislation in Illinois and Wisconsin. Also, the votes on the Legal-Tender Act of 1862 and subsequent Expanding and Contracting Acts.

Also, Lists of FORTY SECOND and FORTY THIRD CONGRESSES, and Prest. GRANT'S Cabinet; Platforms of various State Conventions; Election Returns for 1872, 1873 and 1874; Tables of Appropriations, of Receipts and Expenditures, of Public Debt, &c., and a variety of Miscellaneous facts—the whole forming an INDISPENSABLE COMPANION FOR CANVASSERS, AND FOR ALL POLITICIANS IN THE PENDING CAMPAIGN. NOW READY.

☞ Books sent in the order in which subscriptions are received. *Money required invariably before entering the name.* 8 vo. pp. 256—cloth binding. Price, $2.50, post-paid. Money should be sent by Draft or P. O. Money Order.

BROWN & FAUNCE,
Toledo, Ohio.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to Drs. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York.

REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines,
Fire Arms,
Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely:

Light Running, Smooth, Noiseless, Rapid, Durable, with Perfect Lock-Stitch.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic DROP FEED*. Design BEAUTIFUL and construction the very best.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the

GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS,

The *highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late Vienna Exposition.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new

Double-Barrelled Breech-Loading Shot Guns

Snap and positive action, with patent joint check a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—adopted by nine different governments—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, Rifle Canes, Metallic Cartridges, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Improved Mowing Machines, Steel Plows, Steel Hoes, Cultivators, Cotton Gins, Iron Bridges, &c. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars.

Branch Offices—281 Broadway, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 210 State street, Chicago, Ill.; 181 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; 337 Washington St., Boston Mass.; 609 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
ILION, NEW YORK.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1874

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year..........75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward ...60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year..........$1.00
Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year..........$1.50

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year..........$2.25

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year..........$2.50

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year..........$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year $2.00
Clubs of Five..........$1.75 each
" Ten or more.......1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Post Office Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ Checks on Cities not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements..........75 cents.
Special Notices..........85 "
Editorial or Business Notices......$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ½ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of SIX. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

for four months. Send in orders at once for the coming campaign. This offer will remain good till farther notice

A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats of New York succeeded yesterday in making a nomination for Governor and agreed upon a platform.—The nominee, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, is a fair specimen of the class of men known in New York as "Thimble-Riggers." He has been a standing candidate for some partisan nomination for many years, and in this contest, while presented by what is known as the anti-Ring Wing of the party, was evidently in perfect harmony with the corruptionists, as the large vote which he received clearly indicates. He cannot be regarded as a strong candidate, since a man of his character can have few warm friends.—His nomination will make an easy Republican victory.

The platform adopted is of the old hard money type, in direct opposition to the position taken by the Democracy of Ohio. It is opposed to all forms of a protective tariff, and seeks to place the party upon its old platform of opposition to the interests of mechanics and all classes of laboring men, by placing them in direct competition with the half-paid and half-starved laborers of Europe. With such a candidate and such a platform, New York should give the Republican ticket at least one hundred thousand majority.

☞ SEVEN COPIES OF THE CAMPAIGN BLADE will be sent four months for THREE DOLLARS. The situation of affairs in the South and West is full of interest, and the BLADE will be found to keep a full and reliable record of all important events as they transpire. Subscribe for the CAMPAIGN BLADE.

THE WEEK.

The Treasurer of the United States has issued a circular to National banks, asking them to make a deposit of an additional five per cent. for the redemption of their circulation. But it appears that the responses to this call have not been either as prompt or as general as could be desired, and in consequence, the National Bank Redemption Agency gives notice that the redemption of National Bank notes will be suspended for a time. This, however, will not prevent the deposit of the five per cent. from banks that wish to comply with the call.—It seems now probable that the West and South will take nearly all of the $44,000,000 additional National bank circulation authorized by Congress, and that within a short time. The Comptroller of the Currency believes that after the disposal of the crops this year, this National bank circulation will be issued rapidly. He has on his books at the present time a large number of applications covering very nearly, with what has already been taken, the whole amount of the additional issue. —— General LEGGETT, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. In him the Government loses a valuable officer. —The Navy Department announces that there has thus far been no abatement of the yellow fever at the Pensacola navy yards. Commander CHAS. L. FRANKLIN, from Ohio, died there on the 18th.—In the safe burglary cases at Washington, the Grand Jury have found true bills for conspiracy against Harrington, Williams, Whitely and others.

We devote a considerable portion of our space to-day to a synopsis of the second statement of THEODORE TILTON in the notorious scandal with which his name has been coupled. In this connection it may be stated that Gen. TRACY, the counsel for the Plymouth Church Committee has prepared a counterstatement designed to contradict that of MOULTON. EDNA DEAN PROCTOR, the well-known writer and lecturer, has brought suit against the latter for libel, laying her damages at $100,000.—The New York Democratic Convention held at Syracuse on the 17th, nominated for Governor, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, a prominent anti-ring Democrat, who was said to be connected with the conviction of TWEED. TILDEN is a man of some character, and and his nomination by the party at this time, has a marked significance.—Gen. BUTLER has withdrawn from the gubernatorial canvass in Massachusetts, and expressed his wish to be returned to Congress. In a speech at Essex on Saturday evening, he reiterated the importance of his re-election as a help to settling affairs at the South.—Fall River, Mass., was the scene of another horror on Saturday morning last, when the "Granite Mill No. 1," a large five story building, giving employment to 425 operatives, took fire and was burned. About thirty persons lost their lives, and nearly as many more were seriously injured.

The situation of affairs in Louisiana is quiet, and the city of New Orleans is still in the possession of United States troops. Gov. KELLOGG has been reinstated by the United States authorities, but it is doubtful if he can maintain his position without aid. Our news columns give a very full account of the transactions of the past week, and the position taken by the rival Governors. It would seem as though a new election offers the best solution of the present difficulties.

The foreign news, correspondence, editorials, etc., of the paper will be found worthy of especial attention.

THE CAMPAIGN BLADE.

We are still receiving subscribers for the Campaign BLADE at the very low price of fifty cents for four months. This offer furnishes the best and cheapest reading to be had in any periodical shape, and hundreds are weekly availing themselves of it to build up an acquaintance with the great family paper of the West. We are aware that the times have been hard, and that money even yet is not over plentiful; but there are some things more desirable than money, and one of these is good family reading. Don't let your subscription lapse, friend, when only fifty cents will carry it along till you can get returns from the fall crops. There's a better time coming, and we shall all live to see it; Keep a good heart and send for the CAMPAIGN BLADE.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The Woman's Congress, so successfully inaugurated in New York last Autumn, will be held this year in Chicago, and will take place in October. The approaching session promises to be fully equal, if not to surpass in interest, its predecessor. Among its speakers will be the most prominent of those distinguished women, who have made the elevation of their sex a life study and work. The themes to be discussed have not yet been announced. Among the prominent speakers are MARY A. LIVERMORE, JULIA WARD HOWE, CELIA BURLEIGH, MARIA MITCHELL, Dr. ALIDA AIREY, Rev. AUGUSTA CHAPIN, Dr. MARY SAFFORD BLAKE, ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, E. CADY STANTON, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, ANNA MANNING COMFORT, JENNIE JANE CROLY, Mrs. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, SARAH L. JOY, FRANCES E. WILLARD, late Dean of the Northwestern University; KATE N. DOGGETT, and CAROLINE F. CORBIN. Among the ladies of the West assigned to topics is Mrs. KATE DOGGETT, who will probably be induced to read a paper on "Woman in Art."

☞ Our correspondent who asked us recently about Hall's Husking Gloves, will find them advertised in the FARM JOURNAL for October. Send for a copy, free by return mail.

☞ Our new offer for the FARM JOURNAL of three months FREE to new subscribers, has been extended to the first of November. Read the statement in the first column of this page.

☞ Try the CAMPAIGN BLADE, and you will not allow yourself to do without it. Only fifty cents for four months.

REPUBLICANS, ORGANIZE!

Let no Republican in this Congressional district suppose that a victory can be achieved on the second Tuesday of October without work. The fact that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 more Republicans than Democrats in the district, will avail nothing unless County and Township Committees take such steps as may be necessary to secure the attendance of voters at the polls. The election occurs at a time in the year when farmers are generally busy, and many, relying upon the known strength of the party, may remain away from the polls unless special efforts are made to secure their votes. County Central Committees should secure Township and Ward organizations for the sole purpose of making arrangements to get out the full party vote. In this work there should be no delay. We have the voters to secure a handsome victory, and their attendance at the polls should be insured beyond a reasonable doubt. The Republicans are in good spirits, they are sanguine of success, and there was never a fairer promise of victory than now; but there is danger that these bright skies may lead to undue confidence and apathy. This can only be prevented by thorough organization for the purpose of securing a full vote of the party. Let no time be lost in effecting such organization.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE SENEY.

We learn that Judge SENEY'S resignation has been forwarded to Columbus. This will surprise the bar of this city, and cause very general regret, since the Judge has won the approbation of all in the discharge of his official duties.

FOSTER WILL BE HERE.

We have positive assurance that Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, the anti-corruption member of Congress from the Tenth District, will be present at the meeting in this city on Friday evening next. He will doubtless have a few words to say in which the business men of Toledo will have an interest. He will have a cordial greeting at the hands of his numerous admirers in this city.

WOOD COUNTY.

The two parties in Wood county now have their tickets in the field, the Democrats having made their nominations at Portage on Saturday. For a few years past, there has been some "cross firing" in the local elections of that county, which have resulted in reducing the Republican majority on the general ticket. The nominations this year are such as to preclude the possibility of the breaking of ranks to which we have referred, and there is no reason why the Republicans should not give their entire ticket an old-fashioned majority, ranging from 800 to 1,000. A little organization and effort to secure a full vote will insure such a result.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FAIR GROUNDS.

At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed authorizing County Commissioner to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to levy a tax for the purchases of grounds for Agricultural Fairs. At the request of the Lucas County Agricultural Society and many prominent tax-payers of the county, the Commissioners of this county have directed the people, at the coming election, to vote for or against the levy of such a tax. The Agricultural Society desire to enlarge their grounds, not only for their own use, but because it is believed that the permanent location of the State Fair at Columbus will result in the establishment of District Fairs in various parts of the State similar to those now held at Cleveland and Dayton. Already several of the counties in this section of the State have signified a desire to co-operate in the organization and support of a District Fair at this point.

The law authorizes the levy of a tax of three-tenths of one mill for five years. For one year this levy would amount to $6,500, or $32,500 in five years. While the tax would scarcely be perceptible, it would afford sufficient means to enable the Agricultural Society to materially enlarge and improve their grounds, making them suitable for use for District Fair purposes. The question is one in which every voter in the county must feel an interest, and its importance to Toledo is such that the question should receive an unanimous affirmative vote in every ward of the city. It is not necessary to urge the people to vote for this tax. That they will do without urging when they properly understand the question.

☞ An important decision was rendered in the Mansfield Common Pleas Court last week. The facts are thus stated by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

A. J. Marshall, of Ontario, purchased of the ticket agent of the A. & G. W. R. R., on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1873, what is generally known as a "special, or round trip ticket," from Ontario to Mansfield and return. His ticket, as is usual for this class, was sold at a reduced rate, and had printed on its face "Good only for one day after date, and only on trains stopping at the two named places."

The train upon which Marshall came to Mansfield Saturday afternoon being late, he was unable to transact his business and return on the proper train Saturday evening.

The next day being Sunday, there was no train upon which he could go that stopped at Ontario. He consequently staid over till Monday afternoon. He then took the train for Ontario, and on presenting his "round trip ticket," it was refused, on the ground that it was "only good for one day after date," and it was then two days after date, although the conductor acknowledged that there was no train on Sunday that stopped at Ontario. Marshall refusing to pay his fare again, the conductor stopped the train and put him off. He was thus compelled to walk home, seven or eight miles, through the cold and snow, endangering his health as well as his equanimity.

Marshall therefore brought suit for damages. The testimony disclosing the facts substantially as above stated, the Court held that the condition "good for one day after date" must be construed to mean "the first legal business day after date," and charged the jury that if damages were given they should be in this case only compensatory and not exemplary. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $600 as damages.

The coiled Hoop Company of Muncie have received orders from Montreal and West virginia for 60,000 hoops.

THE MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT.

Citizens of Toledo should not forget the meeting on Friday night. Hon. A. F. PERRY, of Cincinnati, is one of the most able and accomplished political speakers in Ohio. Hon CHAS. FOSTER will also be present to say a few words to our business men with reference to their interests and duty. This will be the opening meeting of the campaign in this city and every Republican should make arrangements to be present.

THE REBELLION ENDED.

The second rebellion at the South has ended in the surrender of the MCENERY forces to the federal soldiers. Discretion was the better part of valor, and they acted wisely in not waiting for loyal bullets to persuade them into the abandonment of their revolutionary project. Evidently they expected a general up rising throughout the South, backed by Northern Democrats. Herein they were disappointed. The Louisiana usurpers, finding themselves alone, felt their weakness and were content with hurling written protests, rather than leaden bullets, at their adversaries. They have made an exhibition of the spirit which exists at the South and succeeded in demonstrating the necessity of keeping the reins of government in loyal hands. The rebellion may be considered ended, thanks to the fact that Democrats are not in power.

THE IRISH VOTE.

The Democrats are disposed to kick DAN CALLAN, the defeated candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Fifth District, because he is an Irishman. The Democracy are giving the Irish a cold shoulder. At their State Convention at Columbus it was only necessary to know that a man had the "sweet Irish brogue" to have him kicked out of the Convention. In years past, the party owed its success to the Irish vote, but the party seldom recognized its obligation to the Irish by electing them to desirable positions. This has not entirely pleased the Irish people and they have become wiser as they have become more familiar with American customs and politics. Most of them have adhered to the Democratic party, it is true, but not with their former tenacity. They are acting to-day with more independence than ever before. They are struggling hard to attain that position morally, socially and intellectually which rightfully belongs to the brilliant and warm-hearted Irish people, and they are not disposed to be content with the place of mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a party which has derived its chief vitality from its pro-slavery sentiments and its oppressions of the poor and helpless. A large per cent. of the intelligent Irishmen of this city will vote the Republican ticket this fall, for reasons obvious to any intelligent mind. They cannot be hired or whipped into the support of a party which stands arrryed against good morals and good government.

COLUMBUS & TOLEDO ROAD.

A Columbus dispatch announces that General WILCOX, the Attorney of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, has started over the line of said Road for the purpose of securing the right of way where it has not yet been obtained. We learn that contracts have been made for the right of way, with very few exceptions, along the entire line to within a few miles of this city. The lands near the city are quite valuable and there has been some delay in closing contracts for the right of way. General WILCOX will doubtless make clean work on this trip to enable grading contracts to be let at an early day.

THE FARM JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for October is a model publication of its kind, and shows in the marked advancement which has been made in that publication the stimulating effect of its largely increased list of subscribers. The number in question which will be issued from the press this week, contains among other papers of interest, the third article of the series entitled, "Walks Around the Farm;" the third of the "Experiences on a Soldier's Homestead," an interesting "Tim Howe" letter; the second of "Aunt Carrie's Letters to Young Ladies," a story about visiting in the country, with a palpable moral; and a score of other valuable original papers. Specimen copies free; regular subscription price only seventy-five cents per year.

Correction.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the article on the seventh page of this week's paper entitled, "The Way to Operate in Stocks," and also to correct an error in the paragraph headed, "Quotations of Privileges," instead of Sept. 24, it should have read September 30th, being the date of which Messrs. TAMBRIDGE & Co., are prepared to negotiate for their parties.

☞ "THE PROBLEM OF Co-operation" is being discussed in a very interesting series of articles now running through LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY. The article on "the Profits of Middle Men" will be of marked interest to grangers and others, and will undoubtedly have a wide circulation. Specimen copies of the NATIONAL MONTHLY containing "The Profits of Middle Men" will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

☞ This is the season for County Fairs. All classes of business, in all localities, will display the progress made in its prosecution, the people will meet, converse, and take a step forward socially, learn much that will be of value to them, and in every way reap benefits from this annual gathering of farmers, mechanics, and business men.

☞ The Gift Concert in aid of the Ky. Library are not all speculative. The institution is chartered by the State of Kentucky, and every dollar of the profits goes to the building up of the best Library in the United States. The first prize in the next drawing, which takes place November 30th, 1874, is $250,000. It is a reliable institution, and some one will get that money. And that there may be no doubt as to the honesty of its management we cite the fact that the best banks in Louisville endorse it, and that Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, of Louisville, is the general manager. An institution so fathered is certainly deserving of confidence.

THE METHODISTS.

The Central Ohio Conference—Concluding Sessions—List of Appointments.

The Central Ohio Conference, in session at Sidney, adjourned on Monday morning after a most interesting and profitable session. The Conference of 1875 will be held at Delaware.

At the missionary meeting on Saturday night, the Treasurer, Rev. F. Marriott, read the amounts of money contributed by all the various charges in the Conference for this cause, the total of which was $12,223. Remarks followed by Revs. Joseph Good, William W. Lance, and R. B. Pope.

On Sabbath the various pulpits of the town were occupied by members of the Conference. At the Methodist Church there was a love-feast at 9 A. M., and at the usual hour of morning service a sermon by Bishop ANDREWS, after which the following class were ordained with the office of deacon: David Bowers, Peter Biggs, Leonard O. Cook, Joseph H. Cater, John W. H. Morrison, William W. Lance, Nelson C. Aldrich, Elias D. Whitlock, William Dunlay, Orlando Murlin, Giles T. Spicer, William H Baldwin and Isaiah Johnson. The four latter are local preachers. At the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Issaac Newton preached in the morning, and Professor Williams in the evening; at the United Presbyterian Church, Dr. Jones in the morning, and R. B. Pope in the evening; at the Baptist Church, John Graham and H. J. Bigley; at the Colored Church, J. M. Longfellow.

At 3 P. M., Rev. James Stephenson, of Piqua, preached, after which the following were ordained to the order of Elder: Jabez S. Blair, George P. Graham, Henry L. Spindler, Thaddeus L. Wiltse, Elias H. Camman, William R. Harris and George S. Hanawalt.

At the concluding session on Monday morning, among other business transacted was the following: Rev. P. T. Donelson and R. B. Pope were appointed a committee to address a letter from the Conference to Bishop Janes, touching his recent affliction.

An excellent Pastoral Address, from the Committee on the subject, was read by Isaac Newton, and by vote all pastors present in the Conference were requested to read it to their congregations.

A report of the Lakeside Camp Meeting Association was presented, recommending the election of certain Trustees, which was adopted and will be printed in the minutes of this Conference.

Jason Young was granted a superannuated relation and H. S. Bradley and H. L. Spindler a superannuated relation, at their own request.

Ceashom Lease was appointed to preach the annual missionary sermon at the next session of the Conference, at Delaware, and Thomas H. Wilson, alternate.

Admitted on trial—Joseph D. Simms, James L. Scott, James S. G. Reeder, Lemon T. Clark and William Scoles. Readmitted—Oscar O. Moore. Received from the Methodist Protestant Church—William R. Shultz, of Richwood, Ohio, and George Mathews, both of the Ohio Conference of said church.

Rev. Wesley G. Waters, formerly pastor of the church in Maumee City, was appointed to make the address on the Centennary of American Independence, and Rev. Loring C. Webster, of Lima, alternate.

Appropriations of missionary money were made to places within the bounds of the Conference, aggregating $2,000, as follows: East Toledo, $400; Broadway, Toledo, $400; St. John's Toledo, $200; Detroit Avenue, Toledo, $100; Wapakonta, $200; St. Mary's, $100; Convoy, $100; Gibsonburg, $100; Silver Creek, $200; Scott Town, $125; Leipsic and Deshler, $75.

A committee was appointed to arrange for organizing a Conference Educational Society. Reports on various subjects were read, adopted and will be published in the minutes and church papers.

Sketches were read by the Committee on Memoirs, of Bishop Morris, Rev. Noah Hough, of Dr. George G. Hackedorn, of Lima, a lay Steward, and of Mrs. Rev. John Ormerod, all of whom died within the past year.

T. N. Barkdull, of Maumee, presented a series of resolutions, adopted by a full rising vote, recognizing the kind entertainment of the Conference by the citizens of Sidney, the efforts to furnish every convenience and comfort for the Conference by the resident pastors, Joseph Wykes and Parker P. Pope, to the pastors of the various churches for opening their pulpits to members of the Conference, to the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company, for returning members and visitors of the Conference free, and to Bishop Andrews for his wise counsel and efficient and impartial administration at this session, and assuring him a hearty welcome, should he ever visit us again.

The final minutes were read, and after reading of the Scriptures and prayer, Bishop Andrews announced the following list of appointmentments for the coming year, and the Conference adjourned.

The following are the appointments for 1874-75:

DELAWARE DISTRICT.

DANIEL D. MATHER, Presiding Elder.
Delaware—William st.—Russel B. Pope.
Marion—Isaiah R. Henderson.
Marysville—Simeon H. Alderman.
Richwood—Abel M. Corey.
Richwood Circuit—John S. Kalb.
York Center—Solomon Lindsey.
Marseilles—William W. Lance.
La Rue—Leonard O. Cook.
Middletown—Frank B. Olds.
Delhi—Henry A. Brown.
Dover—Henry Boyers.
Newton—J. M. Schultz.
Mt. Victory—David B. Rinehart.
Ridgway—Valorous Pond.
Upper Sandusky—John Graham.
Scott Town—Elias H. Cammann.
William G. Williams, Professor in Ohio Wesleyan University, and member of Williams Street Quarterly Conference; William S. Paul, Agent of Ohio Wesleyan University, and member of Williams Street Quarterly Conference; John P. Patterson, Professor in the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and member of Williams Street Quarterly Conference.

BELLEFONTAINE DISTRICT.

WESLEY G. WATERS, Presiding Elder.
Bellefontaine—Samuel L. Roberts.
Zanesfield—Chas. Farnsworth.
Spring Hills—Benjamin Herbert.
Huntsville—Joseph A. Wright.
West Liberty—John Farley.
De Graff—Elias D. Whitlock.
Quincy—Jesse Carr.
Bloom Center—John Ormerod.
Sidney—Thaddeus C. Reade.
Port Jefferson—Oscar A. Palmer.
Anna—John R. Colgan.
Wapakoneta—Wesley S. Rae.
Versailles—William Dunlap.
Dallas—Thaddeus L. Wiltse.
Fort Recovery—Ira M. Jameson.
Greenville—Andrew J. Fish.
Greenville Circuit—Reuben D. Oldfield.
Bradford Junction—Valentine Staley.
Arcanum—Morrison M. Markwith.
David Rutledge, General Agent of the Freedman's Aid Society, member of Bellefontaine Quarterly Conference.

LIMA DISTRICT.

Alexander Harmount, Presiding Elder.
Lima—Loring C. Webster.
Lima Circuit—Phillip A. Drown.
Van Wert—Oliver Kennedy.
Van Wert Circuit—Josiah F. Crooks.
St. Johns—Andrew J. Frisbie.
Elida—Dwight R. Cook.
Spencerville—Lambert W. Patrick.
St. Marys—Charles W. Tannehill.
Columbus Grove—George Matthews.
West Cairo—Philip Lemasters.
Mendon—James F. Mounts.
Celina—Jeremiah McKean.
Willshire—John C. Miller.
Convoy—Henry L. Spindler.
Kalida—John Parlett.
Middlepoint—Reuben Rauch.
Ottawa—John W. Miller.
Leipsic and Deshler—Harrison Maltbie.
Lafayette—Jeremiah M. Kelley.

FINDLAY DISTRICT.

WILLIAM W. WINTERS, Presiding Elder.
Findlay—William Jones.
East Toledo—Joseph H. Bethards.
Perrysburg Circuit—John W. H. Morrison.
Bowling Green—Lewis M. Albright.
Tontogany and Weston—Adam C. Barnes.
Grand Rapids—William J. Hodges.
Elmore—Charles G. Ferris.
Milbury—Edmund S. Dunham.
Port Clinton—Parker P. Pope.
Oak Harbor—George P. Graham.
Freeport—Peter Biggs, Joseph D. Sims.
McComb—John T. Bower, Richard M. Culver.
New Baltimore—To be supplied.
Arcadia—James Long, Joseph Good.
Gibsonburg—James L. Scott.
Defiance—Arkinson Berry.
Ayresville—Harrison H. Harper.
Paulding—William R. Schultz.

TOLEDO DISTRICT.

LEROY A. BELT, Presiding Elder.
Toledo, St. Paul's—Park S. Donelson.
" St. John's—John H. Wilson.
" Broadway—Franklin Marriott.
" Monroe Street—Samuel S. Barter.
Toledo, Detroit Avenue and North Toledo—Charles Hoag.
Maumee City—Thomas N. Barkdull.
Perrysburg—Nathaniel B. C. Love.
Sylvania—John Poucher.
Delta—John F. Davies.
Wauseon—Edward A. Berry.
Wauseon Circuit—David Bowers.
West Unity—Joseph H. Cater.
Stryker—Samuel M. Boggs.
Bryan—William Deal.
Edgerton and Williams Center—William G. Littell.
Pioneer—Lyman E. Prentiss.
Hicksville and Antwerp—Richard Wallace.
Montpelier—Benjamin B. Powell.
Matamora—Joseph J. Finlay.
Napoleon—Hamilton J. Bigley.
Whitehouse and Swanton—Henry E. Pilcher.
Florida—Lemuel T. Clark.
Fayette—Benjamin L. Rowand.
William H. Taylor, County Agent American Bible Society, member of Bryan Quarterly Conference.

KENTON DISTRICT.

JOSEPH AYRES, Presiding Elder.
Kenton—Isaac Newton.
East Kenton—Elnathan C. Gavitt.
West Kenton—Thomas H. Wilson.
Forest and Patterson—Caleb Hill.
Mt. Blanchard—Greenbery H. Priddy.
Carey—Joseph Wykes.
Adrian—John W. Hill.
Bettsville—Isaac N. Kalb.
Fostoria—Joseph A. Ferguson.
Benton—William Scoles.
Bluffton—Jabez S. Blair.
Ada—Isaac N. Smith.
Dunkirk—Joshua M. Longfellow.
Hound Head—Lemuel Herbert.
Van Lue—Martin L. Centers.
Silver Creek—James S. C. Creeder.
John F. Thompson, Missionary to South America.
Supernumerary—Richard Biggs and David Bulle.
Superannuated—Samuel M. Allen, Charles B. Brandenbury, Harvey Camp, Ira Chase, Rolla H. Chubb, Henry M. Close, Lewis J. Dales, John K. Ford, David Gray, Moses B. Hebbard, Richard Lawrence, Enoch G. Longsworth, William S. Lunt, Samuel Lynch, Martin Perky, Douglas D. S. Reagh, Lorenzo D. Rogers, Henry O. Sheldon, Phillip Wareham, Henry Warner, Cornelius Weaner, Wesley J. Wells, Jason Wilcox, Edward Williams.
Marshall Howison, transferred to Rocky Mountain Conference.
Burton S. Hoadley, transferred to North Ohio Conference.

Saturday's Session of the Central Ohio Conference.

An educational meeting was held on Friday night, at which addresses were made by General J. H. Godman, of Columbus, Bishop Andrews and D. Donelson. The latter spoke more particularly in behalf of the University and Female College of Deleware. As the result of his effort, the members of the Conference pledged themselves to make every exertion to raise another $6,000 in the coming year, for the endowment of a chair by this conference in the University.

Saturday morning was spent in hearing reports from committees. No report was made from that on popular amusements, and the regulations of the discipline on that subject were re-adopted.

The temperance question came in for an extended notice in debate, at the conclusion of which the Conference adopted the following report, from

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is pre-eminently the crime and the shame of all this land; subverting good government, defeating the ends of equity and justice, dethroning reason, cursing homes, and ruining souls forever; and whereas it is the great barrier which hinders the progress of the church in her efforts for the evangelization of the world, and

WHEREAS, Temperance is by the necessity of things, the greatest moral and political issue now before the American people; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Central Ohio Conference again commits itself fully to every means by which not only to suppress intemperance, but to suppress the cause of it; also:

2. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Conference that nothing less than the *absolute legal prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages, by State and National authority*, will reach the great crime of the traffic, to abate the evils and stay the misery resulting therefrom.

3. *Resolved*, That we recognize the "Woman's Crusade" upon liquor shops as one of the grandest movements of the age, the influence of which has resulted in great good to individuals and to society, and has exerted a salutary influence upon the public mind, which will greatly affect future legislation against this monster iniquity.

4. *Resolved*, That we will use our whole influence in securing the nomination and election of strictly temperance men to office.

A Committee was appointed to select speakers for the Centennial of American Independence to be held next year.

Resolutions of respect were passed touching the regards of this Conference toward Rev. Burton J. Hoadley, recently transferred to the North Ohio Conference.

The afternoon was devoted to committee work, and a Sunday School mass meeting.

On Sunday, all the pulpits in Sidney, and the surrounding towns, were filled by members of the Conference.

OUR DAILY FOOD.

Adulteration prevails most extensively where it could and should be dispensed with. To eat and drink daily is a most important necessity, and what we use should be wholesome and nutritious, as nature formed it, without any detrimental additions. Of all the articles used as aids to the sustenance of life, there are none perhaps used oftener than Tea. It has been a matter of complaint for years, that this article could not be found in its natural state, and was sought for, but in vain. Many a healthy, rosy face was made pale by the use of the colored-up trash we had to use, and "Bloom of Youth" and other compounds had to be brought into requisition. For some Tea that might be called midling, merchants asked such a price, that even, though people liked to use it, the majority could not possibly afford to buy it. Not because it couldn't be sold cheaper; no, indeed! but because, more especially in Toledo, there was no live house to lead the van, and sell Tea at a price that would be profitable to themselves, and bring happiness to many a hard-working household. But "relief hath come." To-day, the Pure, Uncolored Natural Leaf China Tea can be found, and at a price that none can grumble at, and from a house whose reputation is well known as strictly reliable. It gives us much pleasure to spread the news to every State in the Union, and tell hundreds and thousands who read our paper, and who live too far away to purchase in person, "You can have the Pure Natural Leaf Tea sent to your address by sending a line to the Great New York TEA COMPANY, 267 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O., who only have the right of selling the Natural Leaf Sun-Dried Tea." It is only $1.00 per lb., and to any one making up a club of ten, ONE POUND WILL BE GIVEN FREE. The tea will be put up in one or half-pound packages, to suit parties ordering. The Company keeps in stock every grade of Tea in the market. They have undoubtedly the finest assortment in the West. Their sales are immense, consequently their Goods are much sweeter and purer than Teas bought from a hundred houses we have seen, where you could easily write the Declaration of Independence with your fingers, on some of their old musty Tea chests.

INDIANA NEWS.

A Worthington firm have contracted for 20,000 hogs.

The Shoals Iron Company are now quarrying ore near Shoals, and find it excellent.

Proceedings have been instituted against the Board of Commissioners of Fountain county by a number of the county's heaviest taxpayers in the matter of the jail contract. It appears that the jail was to cost only $49,000, and $100,000 has already been allowed by the Board.

Tuesday morning the large fly-wheel at the Seymour rolling-mill flew to pieces, causing considerable damage, and injuring a man who was there waiting for a job, very severely, breaking his arm in several places. The roof of the mill is badly damaged, and so is the machinery, the loss being estimated at $5,000.

The Nasby Letters.

The Democracy of the Corners Meet in Convention and Resolve—How They Lived Up to Their Resolutions.

CONFEDERATE X ROADS
(wich is in the State uv Kentucky)
Sept. 19, 1874.

The Dimocrisy uv the Corners hev felt, and do feel, that watever they may hold ez their private opinyuns ez to men and things, they hev no rite to jepardize the prospex uv the party in the Northern States, wich, after all, is to be the battle-field in the contest wich is comin on, wich will decide the fate uv the party.

The Corners is liberal, like other Democratic localities, in the matter of resolooshens. We kin resoloot with a loosenis that hez never yet been ekalled, and do it with sich sincerity ez wood carry convickshen to any sole—wich never seed us.

Feelin that the people uv the North ought to be disabused uv the idea that the Dimocrisy uv the Corners wuz not friendly to the colored people, whose lot is cast amongst us, and feelin that the fact that we cherish a abidin affeckshun for em, ought to be understood, I called a convenshun uv the white Dimocrisy, that our troo sentimence on this question mite be given to the world. We gathered in force. I took the cheer, and the followin resolooshens wuz yoonanimouly adopted:

The Dimocrisy of the Confedrit Cross Roads in convenshun assembled, beleevin that the troo feelin uv the Dimocrisy uv the South toward the colored people is misunderstood, and feelin anxshus that the sed misapprehenshun shood be remooved, and that the Corners espeshelly shood be set rite afore the world, do hereby set forth the follerin ez their platform uv prinsippies:

Resolved, That the Dimocrisy uv Confedrit X Roads accept the results uv the late onpleasantness in good faith, and pledges theirselves to stand by the same forever and ever.

Resolved, That the Dimocrisy of Confedrit X Roads hev alluz accepted the abolishun uv slavery ez final, and hev neither desire nor disposishen to agin see their colored brethren in bondage uv any kind watever.

Resolved, That the Cross Roads challenge any locality in the North uv ekal populashen to show more people wich kin accede to the sentimence uv these resolooshens with more heartiness.

Resolved, That we heartily concede the entire ekality uv the colored men uv the Corners, with the Caucasian Dimocrisy, and guarantee to em all the rites, privileges and immunities that we possess, and pledge ourselves to see em perfected in em.

Resolved, That the rite uv the colored men uv the Corners to exercise the sacred privilege uv the ballot, we not only concede, but we pledge ourselves to perfect em in it at all hazards.

Resolved, That we are not the enemies, but the friends uv our colored brethren, and we put the seel uv our everlastin condemnashen on all attempts to bring about anythin that hez the slitest appearance uv a war uv races.

Resolved, That we condemn vehemently and unreservedly all acts uv violence toward our colored brethren; and we pledge the Corners that, lovin our colored brethren ez we do, nothin uv the kind shel ever occur here, but that the colored men of this vicinity, shel live under their own vines and figtrees, (ef they have em to live under,) with none to molest nor make em afeered.

These resolooshens wuz passed yoonanimously. Bascom insisted that there shood be no discushen, for discushen, he remarkt, took time, and to him time wuz money. While the Corners wuz in the meetin-house discussin, the Corners wazn't at his bar a drinkin, and he despised discushen. The revolooshen waz all rite, enyhow. And so they wuz adopted, and the meetin adjourned.

I went away from that meetin house tollably well pleased. I hed got the Corners committed to a line uv polisy wich wood satisfy the people uv the North. Them Republikins wich wuz soured with Republikinism, but wich dassent trust us to take keer uv the nigger, coodent find no fault with these resolooshens, and mite safely trust themselves with us, on a platform so broad and comperhensive. To me the prospex uv the Dimocrisy wuz never so brite.

But my pleasure wuz uv short durashen. While we wuz at Bascom's takin a soshel drink, Issaker Gavitt saw passin a nigger wagon-maker who lives at the lower end uv the village.

"That villin," sed Issaker, grittin his teeth, "dunned me for ten dollars for repairs onto my wagon yesterday, and my father yoozed to own that nigger!"

"Infamus!" shouted they all in korus.

"And only nite afore last I hed a ham stolen from my smoke-house, wich, I am satisfied, that nigger must have stolen."

I wuz glad to hev that ham fastened onto a nigger, for I hed paid Bascom a ham on akkount the mornin Issaker missed it. It takes good financeerin for me to live here.

By this time, the nigger hed got home, but Issaker's rage wuz a-bilin feendishly.

"I am goin to hev pay for that ham out uv that nigger!" yelled Issaker, drawin his revolver.

"But the nigger is home and safe, by this time," I sed, hopin to stem the tide uv his wrath and save ourselves. "Let it rest."

"Never!" sed Issaker; "never! I owe a dooty to society. That nigger may be home and out uv reach, but there are enuff others layin around loose. Shel niggers steal my hams and go unpunished?"

And Issaker sallied out follered by the entire Corners. They didn't find the individjle nigger that Issaker beleeved stole his ham, but they found a brother-in-law uv hizzen, wich Issaker shot at site, but didn't quite kill him. The wretch hed no more sense than to stagger to his feet and seeze a stun and heeve it at Issaker. The crowd, uv coorse, coodent stand any sich signs of insubordinashen on the part uv this inferior race, and they clubbed him till his inferior soul left its earthly tenement and winged its way to wherever the souls uv niggers go.

The blood uv the corners bein up, there wuz no yoose attempin to stop it. The wrongs inflicted on Issaker Gavitt demanded prompt reparashen, and it wuz had. The nigger he had accoosed wuzn't found, but some six other's wuz, and they suffered in his stead. Wot remorse will haunt that nigger's mind when he contemplates the fact that his keepin out uv the way uv bein killed cost six others their lives! It is jest like em.

The trouble ran on late into the nite. The niggers hev a trick uv keepin out uv the way when the blood uv the Corners biles, but they can't take their school-houses with em, nor all their portable property. The school-house at the edge uv the village wuz burned, and quite a number uv wagons and wheel barrers and sich belongin to em wich we gathered, wuz consoomed to make a decent bonfire. Ez this fire occurred at about five in the mornin and ez the mail closed at seven, I didn't stay to see it out. I got back to Bascom's and made a fair copy uv my resolooshens, that they mite go North for publicashen in good shape. I espeshelly desire to reashoor our friends in the North.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

Hard indeed is the fate of the ruptured person who really believes in his ignorance that his affliction is incurable. The New Elastic Truss without metal Springs is worn with perfect ease night and day, retaining the rupture securely at all times, till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a moderate price, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Lucas County Agricultural Society—Fourteenth Annual Fair—The Opening Day.

Tuesday morning the Fourteenth Annual Fair of the Lucas County Agricultural Society opened at their grounds, on Dorr street. Opening days are generally occasions of confusion and disorder, and the Lucas County Society have found their fair to be no exception to the usual rule. Nevertheless, a visit to the grounds this morning found the officers and superintendents of the various departments all at their posts, and the "preliminary note" had been sounded with more than usual spirit. The President of the Society, Mr. Edward Upton, began, early this morning, the task of passing upon the various questions that abound on the first day, acting as a general aid to the various superintendents, couseling with exhibitors, being buttonholed by the proprietors of side-shows, directing the work of repairs still in progress, and making himself miscellaneously available at the shortest notice. Mr. Anson Trowbridge, for several years the Secretary of the Society, is still found in his accustomed place, and has this year a larger corps of assistants than usual, and it is to be hoped he will get safely through the tedious and perplexing work of making up the entry list. Mr. E. W. Lenderson is to be seen through the Treasurer's window, in which position he is not a novice, although appearing in such capacity for the first time, *de jure*. He is assisted by Mr. J. W. Kelsey, also a veteran in this branch of the service. The Superintendents of the various Departments are all busily employed to-day, and in nearly all these places are to be found the men who have done the society good service in past years. In the Agricultural Hall John Weible, in the Floral Hall E. W. E. Koch, in the Mechanics' Hall A. D. Jones, are found on duty; while Wm. Lewis, John Schull, B. Burt, and Malcolm McMillan are looking after the respective welfare of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Our old friend S. S. Ketchan, who has done duty for several years as Marshal donned the insignia of office at an early hour. His badge this year is built of green ribbon, and its dimensions—eighteen inches in width by three feet in length, are well calculated to strike terror to the heart of the most contumacious offender. Our genia friend, R. C. Thompson, the former President of the Society, has retired to private life, and may be seen this afternoon wandering about the grounds in the character of Chairman and Superintendent of the miscellaneous department, which includes all articles for which no premium is offered in any other department. Messrs. Granger, Kellogg, G. W. Norton and a score of others that might be named, are also on the ground doing all in their power to make the fourteenth annual fair a success.

ABOUT THE GROUNDS.

With the extremely hot and dry weather lately experienced, a great deal of superfluous dust is in the air, but the arrangements and improvements of this fall will make this less troublesome than it has been in previous seasons. Teams have been busily at work to-day putting down a layer of cinders along the carriage way at the entrance and inside the gates, covering up the dry soil. The fences and sheds for stock have been repaired and, we believe, a few new covered stalls for cattle have been erected. Other accommodations for stock are the same as heretofore. To the north of the old Agricultural and Mechanical Hall, some hundred yards, is

A NEW HALL,

designed for smaller agricultural implements, machines, etc. This building, though not sufficient to accommodate all the articles of this kind, will, nevertheless, prove a valuable addition in affording, as it will, an excellent protection from the weather. And this leads to the remark that the display of machinery of this class promises to be more extensive and varied this year than ever before, and of correspondingly increased interest to the farmers.

IN FLORAL HALL,

a most decided improvement has taken place; a substantial brick floor having been substituted for the earthen one which was heretofore constantly disturbed by the feet of visitors. We noticed among other innovations, the introduction of four large glass cases, which are designed to preserve bread, butter, cheese, etc., both from the dust and from the prying fingers of those who are always on the lookout for a "free lunch." The decorations here are new in style, and when completed will be very tasteful.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

Just to the north of the Floral Hall, is the new artesian well which has just been put down, and which, it is to be hoped, will afford a sufficient supply of water in connection with the one already in use. The new well is 115 feet in depth, at which distance a very good vein of water has been struck. Workmen were engaged this morning in completing the tubing, and by to-morrow it will furnish a regular supply to man and beast.

CONDITION OF THE TRACK.

Lovers of the noble animal will be interested in learning that the track for trials of speed is this year in better condition than last, and that it has just received a careful going over. The northern half of the track appears to be in very passable condition, and even the southern part is not so heavy as it was last year. A little more clay in the latter portion would work a much needed improvement. Four premiums are offered for trotting horses, including a "free for all" with a purse of $75 to the first horse, but no definite arrangement as to the time of the different races has yet been made. All races, however, will be trotted as usual on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

THE GENERAL DISPLAY.

Of course it is impossible in writing of the fair at its opening, to make any comparisons with previous exhibitions, or to speak of any of the departments in detail. So far as the general outlook is concerned, it is quite favorable, and the exhibition of the present year promises to be as good as any of its predecessors. How much better it will be remains for the farmers themselves to decide.

CONCERNING SIDE SHOWS.

It seems quite probable that, owing to the position taken by the Executive Board, the side shows will stand a poor chance at the present fair. The gentry representing these institutions—the circular swing, the shooting gallery, the bearded wonder, the astonishing boy, and all that class, were promptly on the ground before dinner, seeking admission for their various establishments. They seemed not a little disgusted on learning that the Board had decided not to admit them, but the public at large can hardly fail to express satisfaction at this decision. A county fair is not the best place for catch-penny devices of any character.

A WORD ABOUT ENTRIES.

Heretofore, owing to the good-natured forbearance of the Secretary and other officers, entries have been carried along through the second day, and sometimes into the third, thus greatly delaying the work of the committees and increasing the liability to errors. This year the Secretary gives notice that all articles and animals designed for exhibition must be entered prior to ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow, at which hour the books will be closed. This is a much needed reform, and one which ought to be strictly carried out.

Superintendent Koch desires to say that cut flowers, vines, vases, etc., are much needed, and that any and all donations of this character from the ladies of the city or country will be thankfully received.

Meantime if the pleasant weather continues, indications are good for a successful, as well as a pleasant fair.

Second Day—Some of the Exhibitors—Increase in Interest Over Last Year—Number of Entries.

To-day is the second of the Fourteenth Annual Fair of the Lucas County Agricultural Society. The interest seems much greater than last year, the number of entries exceeds those of any previous fair, and the receipts have been much larger so far.

Up to 12 o'clock to-day, the general entries had amounted to 760, and the stock entries to 213, making a grand total of 973. There had been 309 membership tickets sold, or 100 more than were sold up to the same time last year. There was no way of arriving at the gate receipts, but they are doubtless much larger than those of last year.

A WALK AMONG THE EXHIBITORS.

Beginning at the first thing which claims attention upon entering the grounds, one enters the building devoted to farming implements and farm products. First, on the right side of the entrance is an imposing display of squashes, pumpkins, melons, etc. This, though containing many large and fine specimens, which are gazed upon wonderingly by the visitors from the city, is claimed by the farmers to be not so fine as the display of last year. Cause—dry weather, which militates against the production of gigantic cucurbitæ.

Next in order is a display of potatoes, onions, rutabagas, and other root crops. All the specimens displayed are remarkable both for size and quality. Then comes gigantic heads of celery, cabbage heads big and thick enough to belong to the editor of a Democratic daily, snowy cauliflowers, scarlet skinned tomatoes, golden carrots, savory parsnips, and obese and rubicund beets. This department finishes with a display of grains, grass seeds, and bales of hay and fodder. Not being the agricultural editor of this paper, we forbear to criticise them.

The other side of the hall is devoted to the display of agricultural implements. The show is hardly as extensive as that of last year, but there is a better class of implements. Outside the hall is the usual array of reapers, mowers, plows, and other apparatus with which the granger tickles mother earth, and gathers her smiles of a bountiful harvest.

THE FLORAL HALL

looks unusually brilliant. The eastern angle is taken up with the display of fruit, which is better this year than any previous one, although the season has been unfavorable for many varieties. The grape and peach display is remarkably good, the lot exhibited by Prof. E. W. E. Koch is especially fine. He shows 19 varieties of peaches, 13 of grapes, 7 of pears, and 9 varieties of native wines.

In the southern angle the Grand Central makes a very fine display of fancy groceries.

C. H. Rosa has a number of pianos, melodeons and organs on exhibition in the central parts of the southern and northern wings, and discourses sweet music upon them, to the edification of the throngs which crowd the hall.

B. Meilink occupies one side of the western angle, with a display of furniture, upholstery, marquetry, etc.

Fred. Eaton fills up the center of the western angle with an admirable exhibition of carpets and tapestry.

THE ARTIFICIAL NEEDLE WORK DEPARTMENT

is under the charge of Mrs. JOEL KELSEY, and the display is very fine.

Conspicuous among the articles shown is a carriage afghan, the work of Mrs. V. H. Ketchum, and the object of admiration of all the ladies who have inspected it. The colors were very tasty, the design admirable, and workmanship unsurpassable.

A display of crochet work by Mrs. Pierce—mother of William Pierce—is very much admired.

The general display of needle work is admirable. It comprises tidies, pillow-shams, pin-cushions and the myriad of trifles upon which the fair sex waste worlds of precious time so charmingly.

Mrs. Kelsey exhibits a large number of articles of very tasteful design and happily executed workmanship.

Among the most noteworthy objects in this department, if not *the* most notworthy, was a "canvas" picture, executed in needlework by Mrs. Kingsbury, mother-in-law of Alex. Reed, Esq. The picture represents Abraham, about to offer up Isaac as a sacrifice, and the attitudes, the contour of the figures, the blending of the colors, and the expression of the faces were exceedingly well done. The work is the more remarkable, since the lady artist who did it is, we understand, past her seventieth year. Perhaps some of our young lady friends whose fair handiwork has been eclipsed by this lady, old enough to be their grandmother, will say, it is no wonder she does it so nicely—she has had such extensive practice.

McKecknie & Thompson show a fine line of crayons, including an admirable portrait of Governor Allen.

The center of Floral Hall is tastefully decorated with flowers, arranged in festoons and wreaths.

This afternoon there will be a match game of base ball on the Grounds between the Athletic and Kekionga Clubs, and it is probable that some trotting races will come off.

Everything is going off in the happiest possible manner, and everybody seems highly pleased.

THE UNITED BRETHREN.

Annual Meeting of the Sandusky Conference.

WESTERVILLE, O., Sept. 19.

The Conference was called to order at 8 o'clock A. M. by Bishop Weaver. Rev. E. Vandemark, of Scioto Conference, led in prayer.

The morning was pleasant, and the Conference set about its work with an air that meant business.

It was ordered that H. L. Downing, H. F. Hartzel, and W. C. Meek be licensed to preach.

Revs. Bender, Seller, and French were appointed a committee to consider and assess claims on the Benevolent Fund.

The morning was occupied in taking reports on the Chart, and examination of itinerants. The reports show a fair condition of finances for the year.

Revs. G. Hoover and S. Foster against whom some complaints were made, were referred to a special committee on grievances.

G. T. Kiggins was also referred to a committee on grievances.

W. W. Knipple was transferred to Central Illinois Conference.

The Committee on Ordination recommended the ordination of E. B. Maurer, S. H. Luring and D. D. Hart.

A. J. Klingel was received into the Conference on his credentials.

Rev. G. Hiskey was transferred to a Western Conference.

Quite a ripple was stirred this forenoon in connection with the name of S. T. Kiggins, who was suspended last year for disobeying the order of Conference the previous year, to retract a certain article which he published in the *Christian Cynosure*, in which another minister was placed in a false light. The circumstance elicited the inevitable ghost of secrecy and the vote in his case showed that this question will warp men's minds. As he is an anti-Secrecy lecturer, there were those present who felt that that will hide a multitude of sins. But the Conference majority are disposed to keep level heads and not grow wild. While there is a disposition to respect Church authority, as embodied in Church law, there is also a determination on the part of the so-called "Conservatives," to maintain the right of private opinion.

The Committee on Missions presented their report, in the consideration of which Rev. D. K. Flickinger, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the church, spoke especially of the work in Africa and in Germany. He represented the mission work in both those countries as quite promising. In Africa the opposition of King Caiker has ceased, and he acknowledges that no earthly power can hinder this work of God among his people. Mr. Flickinger's remarks excited quite a feeling of ardency in the cause of Missions in the Conference. Rev. P. Warner, late of the African Mission, also addressed the Conference and spoke of the success of the Mission Schools. He claimed that the native African mind is susceptible of fine development, as the Sherbro Mission Schools have demonstrated.

Mrs. M. B. Hadley, who has spent several years in Africa, and lately returned from that country, being called out, addressed the Conference in thrilling words, pleading for the elevation and Christianization of Africa. She claimed that all that can be done, or may be done for the temporal and intellectual benefit of the African people, will be eventually lost, unless they are converted to Jesus. With tears in her eyes, she thanked the Conference for their prayers in behalf of Africa, and plead for consecration to mission spirit.

At the close of Mrs. Hadley's remarks, all eyes were in tears, and the Conference and audience joined in singing the words of a well known hymn:

"Shall we, whose lives are lighted
By wisdom from on high,
Shall we to souls benighted,
The light of life deny."

Rev. A. Biddle, one of the fathers of the Conference, waked up the audience by one of his ringing speeches, taking their feelings by storm.

The report of the committee proposes that this Conference raise $4,000 the coming year for missions.

It was adopted by an earnest vote.

The Treasurer of the Branch Missionary Society reported, showing receipts for the past year, including funds remaining over at last session, total, $4,993.98; disbursements, $3,112.83; remaining, $1,881.15.

The election of Presiding Elders resulted in the choice of J. A. Crayton, R. French and L. Moore. The committee to station the preachers consists of the Presiding Elders, elected and retiring, and an equal number of Local Elders, with the Bishop. The present committee has 12 members.

Conference adjourned with prayer by S. D. Ingle. R.

AT PUT-IN-BAY.

First Meeting of the Campaign.

Excursion to the Islands—Speeches by Hon. A. M. Pratt, Gov. Lee and Hon. R. C. Thompson.

Tuesday morning dawned chilly and forbidding, a cold, damp fog hung over the earth, and heavy clouds lowered about the horizon, threatening to arise later in the day, and deluge the arid ground with the much-longed-for showers. This ominous appearance of the skies had a discouraging effect upon the many who had intended going upon the excursion to Put-in-Bay, and, combined with the insufficient notice given of the affair produced a very much scantier attendance than was anticipated.

The *Waite*, which was to take the excursion to the Islands, lay at the foot of Monroe street, and at 8:30 steamed away upon her voyage, the Great Western Band upon her hurricane deck discoursing enlivening music, and a 12-pound gun belonging to the Light Battery thundering salutes. The trip to the Bay was accomplished without incident, and at 12:30 she landed at the Beebe House dock, amidst strains of music and peals of the artillery. The crowd disembarked, and the gun was taken ashore and several rounds fired to salute the other incoming vessels.

Half an hour later the *Ferris* came in from Fremont, bringing between 600 and 700 people, and the Light Guard Band of Fremont. A little later the *Jay Cooke* came in with a large number. Opportunity was given for all to get their dinners, and at 1:30 the bands led the way to the Grove. A meeting was then organized by General D. W. H. DAY, who nominated as chairman

HON. R. C. THOMPSON.

The nomination was approved by acclamation, and the honorable gentleman made a neat little speech, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He proceeded to give a few of the reasons why the success of the Republican party was necessary to the best interests of the country. When there was a temporary success of the Democratic party a short time ago, secession seemed to rear again its horrid front in the South, the Ku-Klux sprang into existence once more, and the White League in Louisiana threatened to fight the old strife over anew.

Mr. Thompson then introduced

HON. A. M. PRATT,

who said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I came down here to-day not so much to address you as to hear the distinguished member of Congress from the Tenth District, the Hon. Charles Foster, who, I regret to say is not present with us. I was in hopes that he would be here, and that we should be favored with a speech from him. I am no political speaker, although advanced in years. My time has been given to other pursuits, and I have never been called upon until the present occasion to appear before my fellow citizens in an active campaign.

After possessing power for fourteen years in the nation and twenty years in the State, the Republican party again appeals to the people for their suffrages and confidence. It does not claim by any means to be perfect, but it claims to have administered public affairs and to have preserved the public trust with a skill and faithfulness that is rare. This cannot be contradicted. Our opponents have had an opportunity during all this time to examine the books and see if we are all right, but they have only been able to excuse us. Under the administration of this party the resources have been expended economically, legislation has been wise, and the Commonwealth has prospered to a marvelous extent. It is not by criticisms of systems the Democracy attack us, but by appeals to local prejudices—by seizing on anything to turn public opinion against us. For instance, in Maine they are in favor of a tariff, while in Pennsylvania they tickle the ears of the multitude by harping on the rights of the laboring classes and the oppression of labor by capital and monopolies. In the East they are for the payment of the National debt in gold, and the immediate resumption of specie payments. In the West, by their platforms in Ohio and Indiana, they declare in favor of paying the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and yet they allow their great leaders to declare that such would not be a disregard of our own lawfully made engagements.

Between these two organizations chiefly, the contest for many years will remain; other parties may arise, but as these two great parties represent different ideas, hopes, forms of thought and feeling, which are in sharp conflict, by an irresistible law, men will follow their affinities into one or the other of these, infusing, perhaps, their own thoughts, their own special ideas and principles into the general current. Parties are not to be deprecated nor party spirit condemned, when restrained to the proper limits of action as recognized by us; discussion and the ballot being the means and limit of party action in obtaining power. No other instrumentality can be devised by man for governmental purposes among a free people equaling party organization. Discussion develops truth, uncovers error, founds theories, awakens attention and watchfulness of the public rights and interests, and having formed public opinion the ballot-box brings it forward into action. Thus parties rise and fall before that grand arbiter, peacefully affecting changes and revolutions that under other conditions and forms of government would be sought by force and its attendance of violence and outrage.

PARTY HISTORY.

In 1861 the Republican party undertook the administration of the Federal Government; it undertook it under particularly difficult circumstances, such as will never perhaps, be seen in the future. The public credit was tarnished; with a comparatively small debt government securities sold at only 91 cents on the dollar; the small army was scattered over a sparsely settled country in the remote West, and the navy was dispersed over the globe. A large party was organized in the South to rebel against the new administration, and the outgoing party administration was torn and divided by traitors within, who declared that there was no power to put down a rebellion. The Republican party came to the administration of the Government in a Capital beleaguered with enemies, thirsting for its existence. These things are all fresh in your mind; I refer to them merely as a matter of review. Suffice it to say, it came through the ordeal with a power, vigor, judgment and success rare to see. War came, and it is folly to say that they were all of our party who supported the Government. Thousands of gallant men who had been Democrats before, entered the army or lent their assistance otherwise, and helped carry the nation through those terrible times. But the administration of affairs, the councils of the nation, were of the Republican party, and as their's was the responsibility, so to them will history award the credit of the results attained, and to those who offered captious, unpatriotic, partisan opposition, it will accord the proper blame. The history of the war is the history of the most heroic period of our nation, and this generation having been the actors in it need no repetition of the story.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The war left us with changed conditions. Slavery was overthrown, the Union saved. Devastation had overspread a great part of the South; her labor system was destroyed; one-half of her population were unwilling to labor, and the other accustomed to be robbed of the fruits of their labor, and unable to provide themselves with employment, were suspicious, as well they might be, of their former masters' purposes. A debt of $3,000,000,000 challenged the energy, wisdom and prudence of government; taxes burdened every fruitful source of revenue, not levied and collected by modes that were approved of by years of experience, but new and untried methods had been adopted. Agents were to be employed without experience, whose qualifications were unknown. Very much has been done to restore the nation to a position of permanent peace, stability and good order. More than one-third of the entire debt has been paid. Disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of the dead have been pensioned. Taxes have been reduced by $300,000,000 per annum; much of the public debt has been re-funded at lower rates of interest, and the public credit so far advanced that the five per cent. bonds are already disposed of, and resonable prospects exist of still further reducing the interest to four or four and a half per cent. Treaties have been formed with most of the civilized nations, abrogating the old claim of once a citizen always a citizen, and placing the rights of the naturalized citizen upon the same foundation as that of the natural born one whenever he may see fit to visit foreign lands. The Northwestern boundary question has been peaceably adjusted with England, and she, after apologizing to us for injuries inflicted during the war, has paid the penalty adjudged against her by the Great Court of nations, and thus a new era in the diplomacy of the world has been entered upon.

Much has been done toward the restoration of prosperity and the development of the South. The colored race has been guaranteed liberty and equality of civil rights, and judged by the amount of the great staples produced, industry has revived there, notwithstanding the serious outbreaks in various sections.

The National questions that now chiefly invite the attention of the public are:

1. The Currency, and the Finances of the country.
2. The maintenance of the civil and political rights of the colored race, and the general pacification and development of the South.
3. Cheap Transportation.

Upon these, with other questions, the country is to pronounce between the two parties at the approaching election.

THE FINANCES.

Before the late session of Congress, the money of the country was briefly this:

Of gold, used as currency only in California and Oregon, at the Custom House, about	$150,000,000
National notes—greenbacks	356,000,000
Fractional currency	46,000,000
National Bank Notes	354,000,000
Total, about	$906,000,000

Of this, the gold could hardly be called currency, and the paper reserves would amount to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 more, so that there remains for actual use, about $700,000,000.

This currency, depending upon the public faith to sustain it, being either the direct promise of the Government or secured by its pledged faith, has commanded the entire confidence of the people, and was received everywhere as a great improvement in every respect upon any paper currency ever used among us. True, it was open to the objection of not being convertible into gold, but that was an objection having no effect among the great body of the people. The people, prosperous and happy, have no uneasy desire to change their monetary system. The only complaint having foundation in fact, was that an unequal and unjust distribution of bank currency and capital between the Eastern and Western States obtained.

During the ten years succeeding the close of the war, the development of wealth and material prosperity had been great. All this is not to be attributed to any mere monetary system, but it is safe to affirm that with a wholly bad system, with all the burden of taxes we sustained, such results would have been impossible.

THE PANIC.

A year ago, while all the interests seemed substantially prosperous, and borne on the usual tide of successful enterprise, there came a panic as unexpected as lightning from a clear sky. Business was prostrated, and many business men were ruined. Manufactories were closed, and commerce was suspended. The effects were evident but the causes were obscure. Some charged it to overtrading and stock gambling; some to irredeemable paper currency; others to the scarcity of that same currency.

Panics are not new in the commercial world, nor peculiar to any system of finance. They seem to recur with a periodic exactness, both here and elsewhere. England has one about every ten years. They are just as frequent where the currency is gold or silver, or convertable, as elsewhere. They are the result of a general wide-spread loss of confidence in the ability or willingness of men and institutions to meet their obligations. An accidental failure will precipitate a panic. The effect does not end.

The late panic and the present stringency can be traced to the nearly simultaneous failures of several great banking houses, engaged in building Railroads of doubtful present utility, and placing their securities on the market. Its effect fell unsparingly on all commercial credits, and for the time being destroyed the very life principle—confidence. Cessation of business and stagnation were inevitable. Men neither buy nor freely produce without hope of a market, nor sell when not secure of pay. Less production requires less labor and less wages, and hence reduction of the ability of labor to buy and consume, all tending to make the things worse.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The panic gave rise to the question in Congress and among the people as to what was to be done to restore confidence and revive business. During the wildest stage of the panic the government had issued $26,000,000 of the $44,000,000 taken up prior to 1868. One class desired the whole amount up to $44,000,000 issued and legalized and an increase of bank circulation. By large majorities before adjourning Congress passed a bill fixing the legal tender at $382,000,000, legalizing the $26,000,000 issued during the panic, and prohibiting them being retired by the Secretary of the Treasury at this option. It also provided for abolishing the legal tender reserves required to be kept by the Banks for the redemption of their bills, and also provided for the transfer from the East to the South and West of $55,000,000. So far as creating a new currency is concerned, save the issue of $26,000,000 greenbacks, this bill provides for no expansion, but it does release some $10,000,000 of legal tender reserves. What the effect of this measure may be it is too early to say, but three months having elapsed since its passage. These measures by Congress have not prevented these subjects from entering into the discussion of the present campaign. In almost every platform of either party put forth in the several States, some declaration favoring the resumption of specie payments may be found. This is emphatically true of the declaration of both parties in the East. Thus the Democracy of Indiana resolve that "We are in favor of a return to specie payment as soon as the business interests of the country will permit." The Ohio Republicans say, "It is the duty of the National Government to adopt such measures as shall gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

This very general expression indicates a common belief among men of all political parties, that specie resumption is an object to be desired and at some time attained, but so attained as to give no shock to the business interest of the country. These declarations all endorse the idea that a currency whose value, dollar for dollar, is equal to gold is most desirable. The currency of the world is recognized as the true measure of value, but the cautious forms of expression used, indicate another conclusion of the fuller judgment, and that is, caution is to be used in the resumption of specie, and that resumption is not practicable now or at any moment that can be now named, and that practical resumption is to be subordinate to public interests. Resumption if brought about by an absolute present contraction of the currency operating to reduce the prices of property, and to require a greater amount to pay a given liability would be unwise and calamitous. Few men are bold enough or rash enough to propose this. Equal justice to both debtor and creditor is what should be sought; at all events the weaker should not suffer. The charges are made against the Republicans of Ohio that they are in favor of protecting and favoring the creditor class, at the expense of the debtor class. I should be sorry to believe this of any one, even of my opponents. Capital receives its best reward when all are prosperous.

The condition of business as well as the currency is in an abnormal state, and a cautious, hoarding spirit still prevails. Those having money, whether more or less, refuse to trust it beyond their control. In the money centers money is plenty, and cheap on good or Government securities, but always safe security is required. Everywhere, those having money use it with intense caution, as if fearing the next supply. The fact is, until man will trust his fellow-man; until that indefinitely something, the recovery of public confidence comes, the effects of the panic will not wear off.

Mr. Pratt then examined at some length, the utterances of the various Democratic leaders as contrasted with the platforms of the Conventions; the conclusion which seemed clear to his mind was that there was little to fear by the holders of such bonds from repudiation by any party; that the credit of the nation at last was pretty firmly secured. As for resumption, if the road thereto was found too thickly strewn with difficulties to be approached at present, then we must do like the wise mariner, who finds obstacles interfering with his direct approach to the desired haven, and tacks about until he has safely passed them all. The interests of the country should not be sacrificed to any slavish adherence to dogmas and theories.

The speaker gave way at this point in his speech, in order not to monopolize all the time before the starting of the boat. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

MR. R. C. THOMPSON

said he had one homely cure for panics—one that he had thought out himself. It was economy. When a farmer who had hard work to get enough to keep himself and family in food and clothing, went to buy $400 shawls for his wife, there was sure to be a panic soon. This was the case everywhere. If a man with one million dollars should try to build a railroad costing six millions, it was certain there would be a panic. There could be no help from the Government; inflation of the currency would bring no relief. If a man whose income was only $500 a year should expend $1,000, the panic would be certain to catch him. (Applause.)

Mr. Thompson then introduced to the audience, as a gentleman who had served his country creditably, both as a soldier and legislator,

GEN. JOHN C. LEE.

The General said the Democratic party now stands before the country with a very long history, but much of it it is not anxious to produce just at present. One of its ablest men made an appeal some time ago to let bygones be by-gones. Shortly after this the party took what it called a "new departure." This term it perhaps proposed to use in the sense it is employed by surveyors, who, after running for some time upon one line, start out upon a new course. They took their new departure, and on the 13th of October following—that was the election day—the people gave it such a quietus that it has not been heard from since. Last year was what Horace Greeley used to call an "off year" in politics, and we elected a Democratic Governor in this State in the person of the noble Granger Governor Allen.

The first thing that party did upon coming into power was to reorganize all the various institutions of the State, by dismissing the Republican officers who controlled them, and replacing them by Democrats. It was to be hoped that the record these gentlemen would make, would be as good as that of their Republican predecessors. After a Democratic investigating committee had thoroughly examined all the acts of the Republican officials, since the accession of the party to power in the State—18 years ago, Governor Allen was constrained to say, that he could not find a single instance where there had been a corrupt administration of public affairs. There has been mistakes, and mismanagement, but there was not a single dishonest act to point out.

The speaker believed it dangerous to put the Democratic party in power again, for just in proportion as the party shows any signs of returning life, just that soon does the rebels in the South renew their hopes, and their numerous assaults upon the blacks are resumed.

When the war closed we had $5,000,000 slaves on our hands,—poor, (and in the eyes of the rebels, more unfortunate still,) black and without money or clothes, and with only the privilege of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The white men were invited to form Governments in these insurrectionary States, which they declined to do. The Government then conferred the right of suffrage on the blacks, and it will remain with them to the end of time. For a while God's hand seemed to be taken away from before the face of his dark children, and there raged through the South almost co-equal with its entire territory, bands of masked men, cutting and shooting without mercy.

Grant said four years ago, "I will break up the Ku-Klux, and in a short time the jails of the north were filled with them. They became repentant and most of them were pardoned and went back home. A year ago the Democracy in the North began to show an increase of power. Then these marauders, double armed and bloody, again arose against this race which dared take ground and hold opinions in opposition to them, and the White League war began. They not only murdered men, women and children on the highways, in their homes and on their farms, but hunted and butchered them in squads. The General then gave a detailed account of the Louisiana troubles, and told in what a summary manner it had been suppressed by President Grant. Suppose, he said, instead of General Grant, the granger now mentioned somewhat in this State (Governor Allen) for the position, had been in power, what would he have said? Like Buchanan, he would say, "although the rebellion is unlawful, I have no power to put it down." The only thing that prevents the poor whites and blacks of the South from being ground in the dust is the power of the Republican party. Any other Republican would have done as well in this Louisiana matter, and been just as true; any other Democrat would have been as feeble in power as Jimmy Buchanan, in 1861, when he declared that secession was wrong, but there was no power in the constitution to prevent it. [Applause.

The time for the departure had now arrived—the *Waite's* whistle was sounding impatiently, and the meeting was adjourned abruptly. The ride home was as pleasant as fine weather, smooth water, and pleasant company could make it.

The Monroe street dock was reached about 7:30 P. M.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Oberlin.

FALL TERM—CHANGE IN THE FACULTY—GYMNASIUM—OMNIBUS CHANGE—EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF COLLEGE REVIEW.

EDITOR BLADE:—The fall term opened under favorable circumstances, there being more students present than at the corresponding time last year. There has been several changes in the College faculty: Tutor Burr, for several years tutor of Latin, has gone to Andover, Mass., to study. Tutor Burton, Greek instructor, has severed his connection with the institution, and contemplates spending two years of study in Germany. Tutor Jones has gone to Ann Arbor as tutor of Mathematics, which position he has successfully filled here for the past two years.

Prof. H. F. Clark, of Berea College, Ky., and a former graduate of the College, has accepted the position of Principal of the Classical Department. He is a fine scholar and is well fitted for the position. Mr. Upton, of class '73, has also been appointed tutor, and Miss Bushnell takes charge of the Mathematics, so that the positions have all been filled by competent teachers.

The gymnasium, this term, is under the charge of Mr. Blake, of the senior class. He is an active gymnast, and under his instruction the boys are becoming proficient in athletic sports. Students are beginning to realize that physical education is necessary to enable them to attain the full development of their powers, and consequently during the hours for practice the gymnasium is well filled.

Messrs. Whitney & Mayhew have bought the omnibus line formerly owned by Frank Stone.

Mr. Kinney, ticket agent here for the past eighteen years, has resigned. Mr. Young, late ticket agent at Sandusky, succeeds him.

Rev. C. S. Mortidale has gone to Kansas, as State agent for the American Bible Society.

Mr. J. A. Winters, class of '75, was elected Editor-in-chief of the Oberlin College *Review* for the ensuing year. LEROY.

Oberlin, O., Sept. 18, 1874.

OHIO NEWS.

There were two suicides in Cincinnati on Friday.

The laying of the corner stone of the City Building at Chillicothe, and the dedication of the City Park, will take place on the 24th inst. with proper ceremonies.

The Presbyterian Synod of Cincinnati, Presbyteries from Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Chillicothe convenes in the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton, October 15, and continues one week. Between two and three hundred ministers and elders are expected.

The taxable property of the city of Newark, for the year 1874, is $30,000 more than in 1873. Of the increase, more than $30,000 comes from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A YEAR'S WORK.

Annual Report of the County Commissioners.

What has been Accomplished in Lucas County During the Past Year—The Rate of our Progress.

To the Hon. the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio:

The Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, in compliance with an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed April 18th, 1874, Session Laws of Ohio, Volume 71, page 113, beg leave to submit the annual report of their proceedings for the year ending August 31st, 1874.

SESSIONS.

We have held four regular sessions as prescribed by the statute; eight monthly sessions, and nineteen adjourned or called sessions, having been together at the Auditor's office forty-three days during the year, and we have met as occasion required for the examination of bridges, roads, ditches, the asylum, and such other matters as required the joint action of the Board.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the county is good. Every order on the general funds of the county has been paid on presentation to the Treasurer. No interest has been paid during the year on any orders of the general funds of the county, and there are no outstanding orders on any of the county funds proper, except such as have not been presented for payment. The balances in the several funds named, at the close of the fiscal year, are as follows:

Asylum Fund	$6,177 64
Bridge Fund	8,438 48
Building Fund	7,741 32
Debt and Expense Fund	3,274 68
Infirmary Fund	3,009 27
Ordinary Fund	1,586 71
Total	$30,288 10

It is believed that these amounts will meet the expenses necessary until the receipt of the taxes of the duplicate of 1874 become available for use.

A detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the different funds of the county is attached to this report.

LEVIES.

The levies of 1874 by the Commissioners are as follows:

Ordinary county purposes	1 9-10 mills.
County bridge	1 "
Special county bridge	3-10 "
Infirmary fund, or poor tax	6-10 "
Building fund	3-10 "
County road	1-10 "
Total	4 3-10 mills.

The rates of taxation for the several years since 1868, together with the purposes for which they have been levied, are as follows:

	1874 Is..	1873 Mills..	1872 Mills..	1871 Mills..	1870 Mills..	1869 Mills..	1868 Mills..
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Infirmary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Building	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Asylum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Debt & Exp's		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Agricultural				[illegible]			
Bounty				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	4 5-10	4 6-10	5 9-10	8	7 9-10	7 7-10

The County Road levy of one-tenth of one mill in each of the above, being apportioned to the townships and cities, is omitted.

The amounts of the duplicates of the several years enumerated, with the rates levied, except road, and the total amounts levied, valuation of 1874 being estimated, are as follows:

YEARS.	Am't of Duplicate	Rat's Mills.	Totals levied.
1868	$12,176,943	7 2-10	$86,671 96
1869	12,435,480	7 9-10	98,240 29
1870	12,872,020	8	103,176 16
1871	23,990,18	5 9-10	123,813 83
1872	21,578,240	4 6-10	99,265 90
1873	22,093,[illegible]	4 5-10	99,420 12
1874	22,700,000	4 2-10	95,740 00

Total amount levied in seven years $706,3[illegible]8 36
Average " each year 100,908 32

It will be noticed that in 1871 the amount levied was greater than in any year before or since, but the expenses of 1870 were increased by the re-valuation of real estate and the unusually expensive criminal trials of the winter of 1870-71. About $30,000 of indebtedness, a large proportion of which was incurred in building the Asylum, was paid from the collections of 1871. We refer to the foregoing statistics, in connection with the rapid increase of population, to show that we have judiciously expended the public funds.

EXAMINATION OF THE COUNTY TREASURY.

We have examined the County Treasury twice during the year, and at each examination the Treasurer produced the amount of money shown to be due by the Auditor's books. The books of both the Auditor and the Treasurer were well kept, clear and easily understood.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution has been under our special charge during the year past, as well as several previous years.

Dr. R. A. Wright has been continued as Superintendent, and he makes it a model institution. Since our last report, apparatus for manufacturing gas has been put up at the asylum and the building has been provided with gas fixtures. The upper story of the building has also been fitted up to accommodate patients.

An average of over 100 patients have been provided for during the year, and we believe the treatment and attention they receive will compare favorably with any similar institution in the state. A large delegation of the benevolent committees of the General Assembly visited our institution in the latter part of January, 1874, and they expressed themselves as highly pleased with its condition. We have received from the State $25,278 85 for the support of insane, and we have expended $25,426 26, which includes the cost of additions and repairs above mentioned. The State pays at the rate of $4 80 per week for the board and care of each patient. Our own county furnishes about one-half of the entire number, and the balance come from the surrounding counties.

SAFE FOR TREASURY VAULT.

We have purchased of Messrs. Diebold and Kienzle a new safe for the treasury vault, at an expense of $1,800. The safe was manufactured specially for its purpose, and we believe will afford as nearly perfect safety for the funds of the county as it is possible to obtain.

STOCK HORSE FOR INFIRMARY FARM.

We have also purchased for the Infirmary farm the draft stallion *Shakspeare*, a noted breeding horse of Union county, Ohio, at a cost of $300. We have done so at the recommendation of the County Agricultural Society and of a large number of the leading tax payers of the county, with a view to the improvement of the draft horses in our vicinity, and we do not doubt that the purchase will meet with general approval. The most noted horses of the kind, in our own and other States, were examined by competent judges, and we regard the horse purchased as at least the equal of any of them.

BRIDGES.

In Adams township we have built 10 bridges and culverts; in Manhattan township, 2; in Monclova township, 1; in Oregon township, 4; in Providence township, 4; in Richfield township, 3; in Spencer township, 4; in Springfield township, 2; in Swanton township, 2; in Sylvania township, 7; in Washington township, 4; in Waterville township, 4; in Waynesfield township, 6; in all, 58 bridges and stone or brick culverts. The entire cost of bridges for the year, is $35,341 15. While we regard all the work to have been judiciously and economically expended, the bridges near Stebbins' Saw Mill, over Ottawa River, the culvert under the Monroe street Road, near the Milburn Wagon Works, and the two culverts under the Dorr Street Road, are worthy of special mention as a superior class of work. The "Long Bridge" over Ottawa River, on the line between Manhattan and Washington townships, is approaching completion. In addition to the above, we have repaired numerous bridges and culverts in the different parts of the county.

DITCHES.

The second hearing of Ditches numbers 90, 96, 97, 99 and 101, has been had by us during the year, and the apportionments either confirmed, or changed as seemed to us proper. The petitions for ditches numbers 102 and 103 are now pending.

ROADS.

We have located during the year county roads numbers 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421 and 423. Road number 314 has been changed, and one road has been vacated. Roads numbers 426, 431 and 433 are yet pending.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

We have ordered during the year the improvement of Dorr street road by grading and planking, about 4¼ miles; also of that part of the United States turnpike from Tremainsville north-easterly to the Canada Southern crossing, by grading and planking. Of the twenty-seven road improvements heretofore ordered, only eight, viz.: Frankfort, Swab, Manhattan plank, Forks of Roads, plank, Chase, Cole and Lagrange streets, and Brown Avenue plank will be placed on the duplicate of 1874, and the first three named appear for the last time this year.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The official reports of the Clerk of Court, Prosecuting Attorney, Infirmary Directors and Sheriff have been made to us and carefully examined.

AUDITOR'S VOUCHERS.

We have carefully examined the vouchers for the orders drawn on the Treasury by the Auditor, and find them to be correct.

T. S. MERRILL,
J. S. NORTON,
LUCAS RAAB,
Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Sept. 14th, 1874.

☞ The events of the present autumn are of the utmost significance and importance to the future of the country. Take the CAMPAIGN BLADE.

MAMMOTH STORE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the fact that Mr. L. YOUNG, at his mammoth store, No. 97 Summit street, is offering one of the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes that has ever been brought to Toledo, at prices which are remarkably low. An examination will convince you that 97 is the place to buy.

—How to Make Good Bread. Use DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder, and you will have no difficulty. The substances entering into its composition are perfectly healthy, pure and nutritious, and each package contains with scrupulous exactness the quantity and quality represented. For sale by all Grocers.

A Relief.

You are troubled with a bad breath; it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant SOZODONT. It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet.

Accidents happen; keep Spalding's Glue.

OPIUM HABIT.—We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. ARMSTRONG in another column.

The fact that five million of pairs of SILVER TIPPED Shoes are made a year, shows how those who use them feel about it. They know that they last three times as long.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers 2 Wall street, New York.

What Are English Channel Shoes?

Sewed shoes have the seam that unites the sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in sole. Americans cut this channel from the edge of the sole and the thin lip turns up in wearing. The English channel, which never turns up, is cut from the surface, leaving a dark line when closed. As it cannot be cut in thin, poor leather, it indicates a good article.

FOR SALE—County and State rights of a new patent Vegetable and Fruit Cutter, useful any time in the year. Send for description to the patentee, JOHN R. WHARRY, Moundsville, W. Va.

Husker Eureka Corn Husker. Best out—fits any hand—made of steel. Sample by mail 25cts; 5 for 50cts. FLUSS & Co., 108 So 8th st., Phila, Pa.

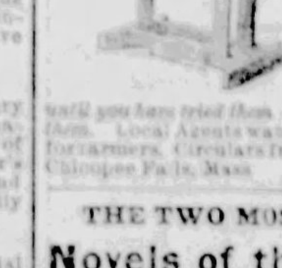
KUAINT, KUEER AND KURIOUS

Is the valuable book we give to all. Full of facts, figures and fun; 64 pages; 50 pictures. Inclose two stamps and address BLACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

A Sample of My Patent Adjustable HARROW

Will be shipped to any address on the reception of fifteen dollars. Parties wishing to manufacture it can obtain license. Address S. HUTCHINSON, Griggsville, Pike Co., Ills.

AGENTS Wanted for the New Business Man's Railroad Map of the United States. Just Out. Business Men will buy it at sight. Send for Circular. Address GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman St., New York, or R. A. TENNEY, 64 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.



I have invented the cheapest and best hay, straw & stalk cutters in America. 3 sizes cuts 20 to 30 bushels per hour. Set to cut any length. I have also invented the cheapest and best turnip cutter. *Do not pay until you have tried them on your farm and like them.* Local Agents wanted. Splendid chance for farmers. Circulars free. WARREN GALE, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

THE TWO MOST POPULAR Novels of the Season!

Mrs. Wister's Latest Translations.

I. HULDA.

AFTER the GERMAN of F. LEWALD.

FIFTH EDITION.

12mo. Fine Cloth. Price $1.75.

"There is not a heavy page in the entire volume, nor is the interest allowed to flag from introduction to 'finis.'"—*Philadelphia New Age.*

"A book thoroughly German in style and sentiment, and yet one which will command the universal sympathy of all classes of readers.—*Boston Globe.*

"One of the most healthful, fresh, delightful and artistically constructed novels that has appeared this season."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

II. The Second Wife

FROM the GERMAN OF E. MARLITT

Author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," etc.

EIGHTH EDITION.

12mo. Fine Cloth. Price $1.75.

"A German story of intense interest, by one of the best known writer's of romances of that country."—*Washington Chronicle.*

"The Second Wife is at once an artistic literary labor and a charmingly interesting novel."—*Baltimore Saturday Night.*

THE WORKS OF E. MARLITT.

Translated by Mrs. A. L. WISTER.

THE LITTLE MOORLAND PRINCESS. Sixth edition. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.75.
COUNTESS GISELA. Sixth edition. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.
GOLD ELSIE. Ninth edition. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.
THE OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET. Eleventh edition. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

. For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 and 717 Market St., Phila.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for the NEW BOOK **TELL IT ALL**

By Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City—for 25 years the wife of a Mormon High Priest. Introduction by MRS. STOWE. [illegible] "It is a wide-awake Woman [illegible]" [illegible] 15 to 25 [illegible]

EPILEPSY OR FITS [illegible]

AGENTS [illegible]

PRATT'S APPOINTMENTS IN FULTON COUNTY.

Hon. A. M. PRATT, Republican nominee for Congress, will address the people of Fulton county, at the following times and places:

Chesterfield Town House, Thursday evening, Sept. 24, with Rev. A. M. Corey.

Delta, Friday evening, Sept. 25, with Gen. M. R. Brailey.

Wauseon, Saturday evening, Sept. 26.

Other meetings have been appointed throughout the county, and Hon. O. WATERS, Messrs. W. W. TOUVELLE, C. F. LEWIS, H. H. HAM, and L. G. ELY will address the people. Fulton county is wide awake and will make a good report at the polls.

THE MEETING AT BOWLING GREEN.

Hon. A. M. PRATT will be with Senator SHERMAN at Bowling Green on the sixth of October. The Republicans of Wood county know how to get up a good meeting, and we have no doubt there will be a large attendance on this occasion.

The Republican party is responsible for the shedding of blood at New Orleans.—*Fremont Messenger.*

Just so. If the Republicans had kept away from the polls, permitted the Louisiana rebels to elect their leaders to office, and quietly submitted to taxation without representation, there would have been no mob and no blood shed. When Southern Democrats fail with ballots, they appeal to bullets; but the majority rules at the ballot-box and the heaviest battalions usually win upon the battle-field.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* says PRATT has never been endorsed by the Republicans of Williams county. This statement don't exactly tally with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Republican nominating convention of that county:

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and moral worth of Hon. A. M. Pratt, our candidate for Congress, and we pledge him a cordial support at home and commend him to the voters of the district as eminently fit for a seat in the councils of the nation.

Who are Democrats?—*Dem. and Herald.*

Well, go to Columbus and get a list of the convicts within the stone walls; go to the county jail and police stations and hunt out the most abandoned violators of law; go into Democratic counties and find thieving officials; then go down South and hunt up White League rebels, and you will find out "who are Democrats."

☞ The man who starts out with an ax upon his shoulder, hires out to cut cord-wood for the purpose of obtaining money to pay for his own education, becomes a leading attorney and valuable citizen, deserves well at the hands of his fellows. Such a man is Hon. A. M. PRATT, Republican nominee for Congress.

☞ Some of FRANK HURD's friends have been making an effort to trade off candidates for county offices to secure votes for him. We have heard of a few such attempts, and make the statement that the county nominees of that party may know how FRANK HURD is disposed to treat them.

The Radicals of Lucas county are making brags that Henry is to be carried by their brethren in this county this fall.—*Napoleon Northwest.*

Not exactly that. Outside of Henry county there is a strong belief that the robbed will largely outnumber the robbers at the coming election in that county. That is all.

☞ The Democrats of the Third Sub-Division of the Fourth Judicial District, met at Upper Sandusky on Thursday and nominated Hon. THOMAS BEER, of Bucyrus, for Common Pleas Judge on the first ballot. The counties comprising the Sub-Division are Wood, Hancock, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, and Marion.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Williams County All Right—Democratic Tricks Avail Nothing.

EDITOR BLADE—The writer is informed from credible sources that the Democrats here are running the campaign, or attempting to run it, about as follows: An agreement was made, soon after the nomination of Hurd, between Hurd and the editor of the *Democrat* here, that the latter was simply to raise Hurd's name in his paper and say little, if anything, favorable or unfavorable about Hurd, for they concluded that anything that might be said about Hurd would only make matters worse for him; or at least would not better matters a great deal, if any. And in connection with this matter the editor of the *Democrat* was to hunt up such Republicans in different localities of the county as he should think disaffected towards Pratt and send them copies of the *Democrat*, to be distributed by them to such Republicans as they might think could be affected by reading it, having the *Democrat* filled with all manner of lies and falsehoods about Pratt. But they will find that their little game won't win, and they ought to know that the Republicans of Williams county cannot be caught in any such trap, and cannot be blinded with any such dodge as that.

And another way they have of doing business is to praise Granges to the skies to such Republicans as they think they can get to vote for him and so keep them from voting for Pratt; and still another way is for a certain prominent fossil democratic official of Bryan, who was charitably elected to office, to furnish, from time to time, to the *Democrat and Herald* of Toledo, such fund of choice lies and exaggerations as to enable that paper to gather therefrom much of the editorial filth and slum it prints as to the way Pratt stands, his actions, and how he is regarded by the people of this county. Now let it be said here once for always, that anything that is said derogatory to the honor or integrity of Mr. Pratt may be branded as false, and this is said by the writer after an acquaintance of over 20 years. The Democrats need not be alarmed about Williams county, for she will give them some figuring they won't like to do on the 13th of October, no matter how the Democratic slime-slingers may talk at the present time.

TRUTH.

Brady Tp., Williams county, Sept. 16.

The Disaffection in Fulton County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The statement in the *Democrat and Herald* of serious disaffections in this county not having been exaggerated, is false. In the first place, "Justice" says that the Republicans who oppose Pratt are the prominent men of the party. Now I say that this is false; that you can't find a *prominent* Republican in Wauseon who opposes Pratt. "Justice" says that Pratt's opponents are too strong party men to desert the organization because one man on the ticket is objectionable. This is also false. The class that will scratch Pratt (and by the way they are very scarce) are what we style jumpers, and have never been considered by prominent Republicans as good, sound party men. I will venture to say right here that there was never a time when the prominent Republicans of Fulton county were more united and ready to work for a candidate than they are at the present time for the Hon. A. M. Pratt. "Justice" would like to make it appear that the Republicans of this County are going to oppose Mr. Pratt on the ground that the Lucas County Congressional delegates were obtained through fraud. There is no truth in this; the Republicans of Fulton county do not and have not held Mr. Pratt responsible for the action of the Lucas county Convention. He says that there is a religious class here that will oppose Pratt. We know of no religious denomination here that is going to oppose Mr. Pratt. There are persons here who are connected with the church who will probably oppose Mr. Pratt, but they are such men as *Old Mike Handy*—a class of men who supported Mr. Valandigham. Do you call such men Republicans? I am of the opinion that Justice is not justice in any regard, as I believe from the tone of his letter, that he is a man not in the habit of attending church, and has never been inside of a church since he came to this town. He speaks of Pratt as being a vulgar man, who uses hideous, profane and vulgar language. How is Justice on language? He is probably the most foul-mouthed man that we have in Wauseon, but this is not the case with Mr. Pratt. Socially, Mr. P. is a gentleman, and as to his using profane language here on the streets only a few days ago, we believe it to be a fabrication. In his third charge, he says that the most numerous charges brought against Mr. P. are on account of his financial views. Is Justice opposed to the platform endorsed by the Convention in which Mr. P. was nominated? Does he suppose for a moment that Mr. P. would, if elected, go back upon his constituents? How numerous are the charges? We have yet to have the first. As to the Grangers taking strong grounds in favor of more currency, and the Republicans endorsing the course of General Sherwood on the currency and cheap transportation questions we do not deny and we are glad to say that it is a fact, and this is the only statement made by Justice that is true.

KENO.

OHIO NEWS

At sundown Wednesday evening, the corner stone of St. Paul's new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid at Delaware.

Bolton, Myers & Co., of Pittsburgh, have purchased the Aultman steel works at Canton. They will add a fourteen-inch train of rolls to the works and engage in the manufacture of machine and tool steel.

Miss Polly Snyder, of Hartville, Stark county, had, on Tuesday, the 15th, a very serious surgical operation performed in the cutting of a mamary tumor in the right breast. The lady's constitution was such that chloroform could not be administered and she underwent the severe operation without the use of the anaesthetic. Dr. Moulton, of Hartville, the surgeon in the case, says that no man he had ever seen under the knife exhibited the fortitude displayed by this lady.

The following certificates of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State: The Defiance Hydraulic Cement Company, with $100 000 capital stock. The corporators are E. H. Gleason, John Short, John Rowe, Charles G. Barnd, H. S. Hunter; and the Blake Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, with $250,000 capital stock. The corporators are David D. Martin, H. McCollum, F. Millward, Thomas A. Logan and Richard C. Blake.

To show what a "little farm well tilled" will produce, we may state that Thomas Shearman has sold this season over three hundred bushels of tomatoes, which he raised on a single acre of ground on Gambier avenue, and will have about twenty five more bushels to sell from the same patch. These tomatoes averaged him over $1 per bushel. On another small patch he is now cultivating 3,000 head of celery, which will probably average him about 7 cents per head, or over $200 for the lot. His corn, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables will yield like returns for the labor he has bestowed upon them.—*Mt. Vernon Banner*, 18th.

Judging by Appearances.

Resting over night at a pretentious hotel, and breakfasting very heartily there in the morning, was an aged stranger, and whose unspeakable seedy attire, while it had been unnoticed in the dark hours of his arrival, excited the dire distrust of the officials of the house as revealed by daylight. Sorely suspicious was the superb clerk of the establishment, that the latter was to be wronged of his dues by some trick or plea of this venerable, shabby guest, and when the latter having dispatched his meal, presented himself at the desk with an admonitory cough, his doubt became a certainty.

"I have had my breakfast," began the aged man, deliberately, "and candor compels me to say—"

"Hand over the money, you old rascal," interrupted the clerk, in a rage.

"As I was saying," resumed the stranger placidly, "candor compels me to inform you—"

"Call a policeman!" roared the clerk to a bell boy. "We'll have our twelve shillings or you go to the lockup."

The boy started on his errand without apparent notice from him of the seedy costume, who, taking his time to draw out from some obscure pocket, a vast and greasy wallet, quietly repeated—

"As I was saying, I've had my breakfast, and here's your twelve shillings; but candor compels me to inform you that them mashed potatoes were lovely—perfectly lovely, sir; and I don't mind throwing in a shilling extra for 'em."

Vote for Pratt.

From the Bryan Press.

A failure to vote for Mr. Pratt—whether the voter stays at home, scratches his ticket, or votes for a third candidate—is half a vote for the Ku Klux.

There are three survivors of the officers who garrisoned Fort Sumpter at the outbreak of the rebellion, namely, General Doubleday, Gen. Truman Seymour and Gen. Crawford. The last was Surgeon of the Post at the time of the surrender.

Tribute to General Thomas.

At the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland in Columbus, the following poem, from the pen of Mrs. Gross, was read by Lieut. Cochrane:

How seldom in the lapse of centuries
There lives a man so great that when he dies
His record is beyond all eulogies!

Yet one such has been with us, simple, grave,
Upright and noble, resolute and brave,
To God and duty he his manhood gave.

Of such rare excellence that when he died—
Died in his prime—a startled nation cried,
"This is a loss that can not be supplied."

He should have been our next chief magistrate;
He would have dignified that high estate,
And by his greatness made his country great.

When shall we find us such another man,
So sure in action and so ripe in plan,
So able every moment's need to span?

In all the after annals of this age
Shall patriot and statesman, bard and sage,
Point out as his the one consummate [illegible]
And through the coming years shall history
Echo regretfully the people's cry,
"The loss of Thomas none [illegible] supply!"

THE UNITED BRETHREN.

Annual Conference at Westerville.

EDITOR BLADE:—The Sandusky Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ met in session in the Chapel of Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1874, at 2 P. M.

Bishop J. Weaver, Superintendent of the Ohio District, opened the Conference by singing a hymn, prayer, and reading a part of the second chapter of Phillipians.

Conference was organized by choosing J. Bauer Chairman, and Isaac Crouse Secretary.

Rev. A. Rose was designated as reporter for the Toledo BLADE, and Rev. A. W. Holden for the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Rev. Isaac Crouse proposed to report for the Toledo *Commercial*.

The Bishop made some remarks to the Conference as to duty, feelings toward each other, and manner of doing business, which which were well received.

There is only a medium attendance of members, though the itinerants are generally present. There appears to be a purpose to attend to business, at the same time it is appointed to spend half an hour each afternoon in devotion.

In calling the name of one of the Presiding Elders for examination, the question of enforcing the rule of the Church against secret societies, was sprung, and elicited some discussion. It was alleged that the disregard of the rule was "disloyalty," and this called out considerable more speech-making, more or less exciting, and as the enforcement of the rule is found to be generally embarrassing, it makes the question a "ticklish" one.

Some members are sticklers for rigidity and if they could, would keep up a buzz that would disturb peace and do no good. A few kind words from the Bishop hushed the threatened storm, and the character of the presiding elders passed.

Some other miscellaneous business was transacted, and the Conference adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow moaning.

R.

Westerville, Sept. 17.

WESTERVILLE, O., Sept. 18.

Rev. J. G. Baldwin, of Smithville, Ohio, preached a fine practical sermon last evening from the words, "Bear one another's burdens."

The Convention was called to order this morning by Bishop Weaver. Rev. M. Long conducted devotion, reading the 13th Chap. 2d Corinthians, and offering prayer.

The greater part of the forenoon session was occupied in receiving reports from the various fields of labor, and the examination of the official and moral character of the preachers. All passed favorably. The names of H. F. Hartzler, H. L. Downing, and W. C. Meek, were presented as applicants for license to preach, and were referred to the Committee on Applicants.

The name of A. J. Kliegel, with his credentials as an ordained Elder, formerly in this Church, was presented, and he was referred to the Committee on Elder's Orders.

The Committee on First Year's Course to Reading, recommended passing M. A. Powers and John Coup to Second year.

The Committee on Third Year reported discharging E. B. Maurer, D. D. Hart, and S. H. Tussing from further attendance, and they were referred to the Committee on Ordination.

The Committee on Second Year reported recommending W. W. McCurdy and J. M. Crim to pass to Third Year's course.

And now by way of variety, we will state that of nearly one hundred ministers belonging to the Conference, some sixty are present. And in looking over the room, we behold in their faces the tokens of deep earnestness, and their action accords with appearances. There is a general deep interest on the part of all the members in the business of Conference. Good order prevails, and the good, genial Bishop handles the Conference with ease and pleasantness. By the way, Bishop Weaver is just the man for the place, and there is probably no man living who would be more acceptable to this Conference than he. When he straightens out his lineal proportions he measures five feet and sixteen inches in height. There are few, if any, more popular preachers in this church. He has also written several books that have received the sanction of his church.

During the afternoon, on the passage of the character of one of the itinerants, the question was raised as to regularity in the execution of the law on secrecy. The preacher in question had taken the law in his own hands and erased the name of a lady member without any action of the church. It was alleged that she was a Daughter of Rebecca. The decision of the Bishop was called for by several members, as to how the rule is to be executed. This decision is substantially as follows: That a member offending against this rule shall be admonished by the preacher or leave the Lodge. In six months after, if he fail to comply, the offender shall be reported to the Class. The Class then shall vote the expulsion of the incorrigible member; but in no case has the preacher right to erase a name without the action of the Class. If a Class fail to act, it may be arraigned before the Quarterly Convention, and so on.

The Conference voted to adopt the Bishop's interpretation of the law in its enforcement in fields of labor. The vote stood 43 for to 3 against; several not voting.

This question of secrecy is the perpetual ghost that hovers around, ever ready to put in an appearance and disturb the nerves.—There is an unreconcilable difference of opinion existing in this church on the character of secret societies, and the nature and propriety of the law against them; but, with the exception of a few irrepressibles, the members of this Conference take the matter good-naturedly, and are disposed to manifest a kindly spirit over the whole matter. As an instance, one member stated that, though he had always been considered an extremist, he felt very near his brethren since hearing the Bishop's decision. He proposed to sing the Doxology, and it was sung with a will.

The character of the Preacher before mentioned, passed, in consideration of his youth and his misapprehension of his powers under the rule.

The Boundary Committee made a report, proposing only a few changes, which report was adopted.

The Committee on Education made an able report, and its discussion occupied a large share of an evening session. Clear, earnest, ringing speeches were made by Revs. D. Bender, General Finance Agent, J. D. Harbaugh, H. A. Thompson, President of Otterbein University, D. K. Flickinger, S. N. Hippard and others.

President Thompson, in urging the interests of Otterbein University, called attention to, and refuted the charge of another Conference, that some of the faculty and the agents of this school have "formed a truce" with the enemies of the Church. He alluded in warm terms to the fidelity of all connected with the school to the principles of the Church.

Otterbein University has a fine building—one of the best in the State. An able faculty, a growing endowment fund, good moral surroundings, not a grog-shop within five miles, a healthy location, and other things make it a desirable place for the education of the young.

The Committee's report was adopted, and Conference adjourned.

R.

The Cincinnati Regatta.

Our Crews to Participate.

The BLADE mentioned the other day that the Managers of the Cincinnati Exposition were arranging a Regatta, to take place at that city, and that crews from this city and Pittsburg would be invited to participate in it. The arrangements are at last perfected, and Saturday a formal invitation was received by the Undine and Naiad Clubs, who held meetings last night and decided to accept it, sending thither their Senior four-oar crews.

The race will be rowed the latter part of this week, and the crews from here will arrive there two days previous, in order to have one day's practice in pulling over the course. The following extract from the letter of invitation shows what the boys can expect:

"The races will comprise four-oared and single scull shell and single and double scull working boat races, open to *Amateurs only*, as defined in "Englehardt's Manuel." Handsome and costly prizes will be awarded to first and second boats.

"The Commissioners *will pay your expenses while in the city*, and will send home the crew with subsistence *free*. I guarantee the Naiads and Undines a good time if they come."

A FINE CAULIFLOWER.—Mr. A. G. GALLIES has raised some fine cauliflower the present season, a single head weighing eight pounds, eleven and a half ounces. We believe the seed was grown by Messrs. BRIGGS BROTHERS.

NORTHWESTERN CONVOCATION.

First and Second Day's Proceedings.

The Northwestern Convocation of this Diocese of the Episcopal Church, began its session here Thursday. The Secretary reports the following gentlemen in attendance:

Rev. Mr. Chittenden, of Fremont.
" " Karcher, of Monroeville.
" " Irvine, of Wakeman.
" " Bosley, of Put-in-Bay.
" " Marks, of Huron.
" " Farr, of Sandusky.
" " Pindar, of do
" " Hamilton, of Bellevue.
" " Hillyar, of Mansfield.
" " High, of Toledo.
" " Hall, of do
" " Coleman, of Toledo.
" " Perkins, of do
" " Brooks, of do

Others are expected this evening.

The opening sermon was preached this morning at the Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. MCKARCHER, and the business session began at 2:30 this afternoon.

This evening services will be held at St. John's P. E. Church, Grace Church and Calvary Mission (169 Segur avenue) beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

To-morrow, services will begin with morning prayer at 8:30 A. M., at Trinity, At 9 A. M., the business session will be resumed; at 11 A. M. there will be a Litany, sermon and Holy Communion; at 2:30 P. M. the business session will again commence, and at 7:30 P. M. there will be a sermon and service.

The business session of the Convocation began Thursday afternoon, at the Trinity Church. A list of the members present was given in yesterday's BLADE.

The Rev. Mr. CHITTENDEN presided over the meeting; Rev. W. W. FARR acted as Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. C. L. PINDER as Recording Secretary.

The minutes of the previous Convocation were read and approved. The Corresponding Secretary read the following letter from Bishop BEDELL:

To Rev. W. W. Farr, Secretary, and for the Northwestern Convocation:

The following points will no doubt be considered by the brethren in Convocation:

1. Some informal action which was had about the payment of Rev. Wainwright's expenses will need to be ratified.

2. The action concerning the purchase of the lot at Lima needs to be enforced. It is an excellent bargain. The papers ought to be placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Diocese as soon as possible. If some plan could be adopted for completing the payments earlier than the deed calls for, it would be advantageous.

3. New missions are to be cared for at Bellefontaine, Galion and Venice.

4. Should an attempt be made at Clyde by sending Rev. Mr. Irvine there?

5. What is to be done for Napoleon and Defiance?

6. Should not some effort be made to develop the small strength we have at Wauseon and Bryan? It will be remembered that we have a fine lot at Bryan.

7. Has not the time come for forming a Church Building Fund, or arranging to aid feeble Missions in building proportionately to their own exertions? The most pressing call at this moment, I am inclined, to think is at Galion.

8. Ought Findlay to be visited?

G. T. BEDELL.

The Bishop's letter opened an extended discussion, in which was reviewed the whole field of mission work.

Rev. Mr. Farr offered a resolution declaring that it was a wise and safe rule to deny missionary help to parishes, in all cases where they refuse to pay a definite sum as salary. Adopted.

Messrs. Coleman, Hamilton and Morss, were appointed a committee to consider the mission work at Napoleon and Defiance.

Messrs. Farr, Hillyer and Morss, were appointed a committee to take in consideration the affairs of the church at Galion.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Convention adjourned to to-day.

Last night services were held in different churches according to announcement.

This morning the exercises of the day were opened by services at 8:30 at the Trinity Church. When these closed Bishop Bedell and the convocation paid a visit to the Trinity school, and spent some time there, examining the workings of the school and the proficiency of teachers and scholars. Addresses were made by the Bishop and several of the clergymen present.

At 11 o'clock services were held in the church. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. W. Farr, of Sandusky.

The business session was resumed this afternoon at 2:30.

This evening there will be a Union meeting at Trinity Church, at which Bishop Bedell will preach.

Concluding Session and Adjournment—Sermon at Trinity by Bishop Bedell.

The business session of the Northwestern Convocation Friday afternoon was presided over by Bishop BEDELL.

The first thing in order was reports of committees.

The Committee on the State of the Church reported in favor of appointing a committee to visit Napoleon and Defiance, and examine as to the best means of furthering the advance of Episcopalianism there. Adopted.

The Special Committee on the Church at Gallon, reported in favor of an appropriation of $300, to assist in the erection of a church there. Adopted.

The discussion upon the methods of conducting the missionary work was resumed, and several speeches participated in. The feeling expressed was decidedly in favor of more vigorous, aggressive action.

An able paper was read by Rev. Mr. PINDAR, replying to the claim made by Archbishop MANNING, in the *Contemporary Review*, that the Anglican and Scotch Churches both teach the doctrine of Ultramontanism.

A resolution was adopted expressing the gratification of the convocation at the state of the church at Bellefontaine.

The Rev. Mr. IRVINE presented a resolution looking to the formation of a Christian Evidence Society, and a course of lectures on this subject, which was laid over till the next meeting of the Convocation.

An appropriation of $300 was made to the Bishop, to be used in cases of emergency during the intervals of meetings.

A resolution of thanks to the reporters of the BLADE and *Commercial*, was adopted.

The Convocation then adjourned.

In the evening Bishop BEDELL preached a sermon in the Trinity Church, on the Incarnation of Christ, in which was answered many of the criticisms of the so-called scientists.

THE MYERS' CADETS.

How They are Viewed From a Bostonian Stand-Point.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, writing from the Cincinnati Exposition, says:

THE MYERS' CADETS, OF TOLEDO.

I had just finished my letter to the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, had mailed it myself to guard against all accident, and, as I entered the hotel main entrance, I was surprised to find a body of cadet soldiery on guard, and the hall-way crowded with them. They were the Myers' Cadets, of Toledo—bright, smart-looking lads, who appeared to be in excellent fighting condition. Elbowing my way through the bayonets and side straps, I had nearly reached the wash-room, to which place I was steering, when I came across four or five cadets engaged in the commonplace work of brushing the dust off their clothes like any other people. One of the active youths, in an earnest dive at the collection of dust upon his pants, directed his attention from his left to his right knee, and thus changed face, or made some military facings, which caused him to alter the position of his body, which latter, and a bayonet sheath thus came into collision with mine, while one of his heels (I was not particular which) landed upon my right foot in a manner to to remind me that the same was a trifle tender. But my agony was somewhat appeased by the youthful military turning, with a precision of politeness that smacked of French training, raising his jaunty cap, and remarking: "I beg your pardon, sir; I am very sorry. I hope I didn't hurt you." I was amazed and struck dumb for the moment. "That's all right, my man," I said, and I added, "you're a little gentleman." I had expected nothing but an ill bred grunt, or half-suppressed giggle from the Toledo warrior. I shall cherish that incident, for it is the only one position in which I have discovered the military man or boy a gentleman *when in uniform*. Toledo is ahead, and when I made inquiries concerning the Myers Cadets, I was not surprised.

The organization is composed of lads, mostly between the ages of ten and sixteen, numbering in all about ninety, with a drum corps of sixteen, and a good brass band. One

JAMES W. MYERS

protects the Cadets and fosters the organization, which is named after him. I hear that their outfit—which is a very generous one—was given them by Mr. Myers, and he also provides instructors and other attendants. Their training is certainly excellent. I was in the dining room when they were. The bearing of the troops as little gentlemen was excellent and a treat to witness. And I was the more surprised at it, because when I heard from the affable landlord that a body of cadet military was to be quartered at the hotel I had remarked to myself, "That's a nuisance. There'll be no sleep that night, sure. They'll be howling up and down the corridors, shouting drunken choruses, after the distinguished manner of ye military elsewhere." Somehow or other—and it is a conundrum I have never yet been able to solve—a uniform seems to transform a gentleman into a blackguard, and yet why is it? The Toledo boys disappointed me. They didn't sing or shout a cent's worth. They walked up and down the corridors and gathered in groups, as though they were on 'change or serious business, and finally they all retired at a given hour in what a military man would term "good order."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WOOD COUNTY FAIR.—The Twenty Second Annual Fair of the Wood County Agricultural Society will be held at Tontogany, commencing on the 29th inst. and continuing three days. The officers of the Society are making every effort to insure complete success. The stalls, halls and race track will be placed in good condition, and premiums to the amount of $3,000 are offered.

The annual session of the Wood County Teachers' Institute will open at Bowling Green, October 12th, 1874. The session will continue one week.—Horse thieves are raiding around Perrysburg.—On Monday night the dry goods store of Judge Cook, at Perrysburg, was entered by burglars, and between two and three hundred dollars worth of goods carried away. The store was entered by boring and removing the fastenings to the cellar door, the thieves passing through this entrance to the cellar, and from thence into the store.—The present hard condition of the roads is being improved by all who have teams to spare for hauling purposes. There is almost a continual string of teams passing from morning until night, to and from the river, at Perrysburg, engaged in hauling staves and timber.

THE HENRY COUNTY FRAUDS.

The Further Report of the Committee—Tressler's Defalcations Aggregate $29,349.34.

DELINQUENT CHATTEL TAX STATEMENT.

Total amount of chattel tax returned delinquent and credited to Mr. Tressler during his term, and for which he was never afterwards charged by the Auditor, $5,998 91. Amount of same against unquestionably responsible parties, at least $4,500. We have ascertained that Mr. Tressler collected very many delinquencies, from personal inspection of his receipts for the same held by sundry parties. His manner of collection, according to his own testimony, was to carry the delinquencies with which he got credit on the next duplicate in pencil after such new duplicate was furnished him for collection. This system has been in vogue for several years. It seems to us a very convenient way of making a handsome addition to the Treasurer's income. The Auditor who permits and encourages it without any benefit to himself must be accounted generous to the official if not just to the people. A division of profits thus obtained would make such conduct of the Auditor more consistent if not more commendable. It is fair to presume that Mr. Tressler collected the full amount of these chattel taxes. If he did not, let him show it; and WHY he did not. We append a SHORT specimen list of persons in some of the townships, who still owe the county on delinquent chattel tax, or put the money into Mr. Tressler's pockets instead of the county treasury:

NAPOLEON TP.		D & J Wilson & Co.	10 60
H A Myerholtz	$ 12 44	BARTLOW TP.	
Dr McHenry	24 44	Austin & Co.	135 80
Conead Clay	15 32	Michael Depe	4 44
Levi Wens	5 54	J H Vansoyce	9 51
Wm T Randall & Co.	30 66	John Anderson	28 40
Coughlin & Hubbard	46 00	Joseph Fish	2 20
William Thrapp	13 73	RICHFIELD TP.	
J M Haag	89 90	Robert Rowland	3 12
John Powell	1 25	Amos Rowland	5 68
Pardee & Hudson	2 37	H E Angel	18 56
S M Hague	32 16	Saml Murdock	11 32
J A Stout	91 12	Jacob Murdock	4 64
Wm Benskin	3 08	M R Sturgeon	4 10
David Gilson	2 19	Westley Walker	3 89
R Gilson	4 1[illegible]	George K snler	33 93
Harman Clarde	2 63	A J Laramore	54 38
John Huddle	10 45	J G Richardson	11 60
John Parmer	4 28	WASHINGTON TP.	
Joseph Ritter	6 35	F J Benskin	6 07
Joseph Jackson	21 [illegible]	W S Crosier	4 15
FREEDOM TP.		Nelson Gunn	4 24
Jacob Battenfield	6 18	John Hendricks	10 44
Samuel Battenfield	8 17	J H Paulson	13 77
Jno Battenfield	5 89	J W Rogers	14 36
Vein Cowdrick	5 77	D Younsman	9 40
Henry Barnhope	4 32	J M Reard	13 55
Fred Fryday	3 04	Paul Conoly	3 19
Henry Gerrett	4 48	David Edwards	5 66
Harman S Kline	16 04	J W Geering	34 53
Wm Inman	16 20	Daniel Hartnett	1 80
Harmon Norton	5 25	R S Lease	68 30
RIDGEVILLE TP.		DAMASCUS TP.	
Dr R G Emery	6 53	Eli Bater	4 14
Walter Fauver	2 86	John G Blain	8 48
Jno E Raynolds	4 66	Jona Crockett	6 45
Fred Lindau	2 94	Wm Guyer	15 03
Wm Demeline	8 82	Geo P Hinsdale	1 69
Jerome Herrick	2 41	Henry Rogge	4 62
Fred Colby	3 19	N H Shepard	45 75
John Kiger	6 79	D P Carlisle	20 89
FLATROCK TWP		Solomon Domer	2 37
H R Andrews	10 09	Jacob Dull	2 95
John Andrews	7 2[illegible]	W R Kinney	6 24
A A Aldrich	36 07	J D Weaver	7 55
Daniel Moilett	11 24	Levi Pittman	3 41
A Kinney	31 23	John Widner	11 12
John Spangler	10 17	Daniel Warner	8 49
Charles Froutz	4 23	S S Shepard	5 08
G F Rethenberger	8 91	Peter Domer	2 67
Boor & Spangler	21 19	Stonebreaker & Br	41 27
Manlon Hustin	3 6[illegible]	HARRISON TWP	
George D Long	2 7[illegible]	Saml Edwards	17 21
Michael Rettig	2 33	Daniel Fink	31 75
Nicholas Rettig	1 56	John Long	6 89
LIBERTY TWP.		D C Cregan	4 17
I. Bao..ok	1 79	Bennett & Grater	7 90
Elias Leist	4 33	Simon Harrold	6 23
Andrew Mitchell	2 38	David Hoy	9 8[illegible]
Jonathan Rule	18 37	S G Rendall	12 [illegible]
C H Stephens	4 82	D F Painter	6 19
Jacob Westerman	1 14	W Johnson	2 79
Eli Zoll	2 76	MONROE TWP	
R J Overmyer	8 21	A Huff	1 57
John Wright	1 88	David Stephenson	6 33
Wm Ellerton	3 59	Jacob Snyder	2 14
Thomas Graffe	4 74	Jacob Wagoner	8 21
John Hadson	6 21	John Bensing	25 73
M H Stevens	2 23	Daniel Bigford	7 37
J J Beilharz	15 54	Bensing & Co	7 12
Tilgman Miller	18 16	Charles Dittmer	8 68
J McCabe	30 23	Solomon Eiman	3 00
J E Mohler	3 36	Adam Gorman	1 45
S Leist	1 18	David Latta	3 22
D M Fansler	3 48	Jesse Sancer	4 53
W W Harring	79 14	J P Watson	15 28
Chas Knauze	12 73	George Rettig	2 34
		H Crossman	2 [illegible]
		Daniel Guist	5 29

POOR FUND STATEMENT.

Total credits given by Auditor in bulk		$29,187 98
Total orders issued from Sept. 1, 1872	$28,217 65	
Deduct Tanner time orders Nos. 12 and 13 not paid	2,000 00	
Total payment on orders	26,217 65	
Payment on Infirmary Bonds Nos. 1 and 2	1,642 50	
Payment on Coupons, September 1, 1871	450 00	
Payment on Coupons March 1, 1872	360 00	
Total actual credits		28,670 15
Discrepancy to be accounted for		$517 83

DITCH FUND STATEMENT.

Total credits given by Auditor in bulk			$30,654 86
Total amount of Common Ditch Orders issued from Sept. 7th, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1872	$17,476 44		
Deduct amount of those not paid by W A Tressler	308 40	$17,168 04	
Total amount of Ditch Orders, payable when collected, issued during said term	$1,901 33		
Deduct amount of same not paid by W. A. Tressler	480 10	1,421 23	
Amount of orders (payable when collected) paid by W. A. Tressler which issued prior to Sept. 7, 1868		537 10	
		$19,128 33	$30,654 86
Amounts brought forward		$19,128 33	$30,654 86
Ditch abatements during term		6,027 92	
Interest on time orders		101 06	
Margin allowed for possible payments on orders issued prior to Sept. 7th, 1868, which were not time orders		500 00	$25,659 21
Discrepancy on ditch fund			$ 3,995 65

RECAPITULATION OF W. A. TRESSLER'S DELINQUENCIES.

1st—Manifest errors on face of Auditor's books	$ 4,434 41
2d—Error on county fund	7,319 43
3d—Error on county and river bridge fund	1,204 52
4th—Error on special road fund	1,856 25
5th—Error on delinquent chattels	4,500 00
6th—Error on poor fund	517 83
7th—Error on ditch fund	3,995 65
8th—$6,282 24 claimed to have been paid by Mr. Van Fleet, the present Treasurer, on orders issued prior to Sept. 1, 1872, should be added if payments by Van Fleet proves to be genuine	6,282 24
Total	$29,349 34

THE METHODISTS.

The Central Ohio Conference—The Annual Meeting Convenes at Sidney—Bishop Andrews Presides—Routine of Business—Passing Characters—Report of the Presiding Elder of this District.

SIDNEY, O., Sept. 17, 1874.

This charming little town, the most southern in the Conference—it is but a few miles from the southern boundary line, was selected this year as the place of holding the annual Conference, for the Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A more agreeable place or more hospitable citizens could not have been found in the limits of the State, and each of the two hundred brethren who have assembled here, has expressed his high satisfaction with everything connected with the present place of meeting.

The Conference was informally opened on Tuesday by the appointment of the several committees of examination. The following gentlemen act as chairmen of the same:

Class of First Year—Rev. C. Hill.

Class of Second Year—Rev. T. N. Barkdull.

Class of Third Year—Rev. J. Young.

Class of Fourth Year—Rev. L. Newton.

Candidate for Admission—Rev. L. Herbert.

Candidates for Orders—Rev. W. Boyers.

Bishop Andrews was the presiding Bishop. Phillip Phillips was among those present, and on Tuesday evening gave a sacred concert.

WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS.

At the commencement of the session on Wednesday Prof. W. G. Williams, and Revs. A. M. Corey, Russell B. Pope and T. N. Barkdull were appointed Secretaries.

The first thing in order were the reports, and the correction of the roll of members. It appeared that one member, the Rev. Noah Hough, had died during the year.

Rev. John M. Shultz was received into membership from the Ohio Conference. Rev. B. J. Woodley, and Marshall Morrison were transferred to other conferences.

Charges were preferred against Rev. H. S. Bradley, and a Committee appointed to try him.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Rev. David Rutledge, of the Tennessee Conference, was received back into this Conference. He had been engaged in Freedmen's Aid Work in the South.

The customary inquiry into the character and habits of the members of the Conference was then taken up. All the characters were passed satisfactorily, except that of Mr. Bradley, mentioned previously.

L. A. Rodgers, a superannuate, was discussed freely for his neglect to exercise the office of minister, or even to attend divine service.

The case of Rev. W. J. Wells, of Toledo, came up for consideration, on the charge that as President of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, he permitted the running of Sunday trains. The Presiding Elder stated that the running of Sunday trains had been discontinued, and the matter was then dropped, and the character of Mr. Wells passed.

Written reports were submitted by various officers. Of these, the only one of special interest to readers in the Toledo neighborhood, is the report of Rev. Leroy A. Belt, the Presiding Elder of the Toledo District, which is as follows:

REPORT FOR TOLEDO DISTRICT.

I have now closed my third year on this District. Toledo District is the largest District in this Conference. It embraces the Maumee River up to Defiance, where it stretches off into the wild, and embraces portions of Paulding and Putnam counties. It embraces 20 pastoral charges, one having been made since the last Conference. Of these, eight are stations, allowing each $1,000 for the pastor's support, except one (St. Paul's, Toledo,) which allows $2,000. Five are half stations, each allowing $800 for the pastor's support, except one, which pays $900. Just one half of these charges are circuits. All are manned by one man each, and, whether ordained or unordained, all are preachers in charge. All the preachers of this District were early at their work after Conference except Valorous Pond, who, by sickness, was detained until Spring from from entering upon his duties. All have prosecuted their work without intermission or vacation throughout the entire year, except John Poucher, who was granted by his Quarterly Conference an absence of several weeks, in which time, with a company of friends, he had the privilege of visiting England, his native land.

THE DEATH RECORD.

The blessings of accustomed health has been enjoyed by the preachers and their families, with but few exceptions. Mrs. Reade, wife of Rev. T. C. Reade, of Defiance, has for several months been suffering from lung disease. Until health failed her she was indeed a help-meet for her husband. During the Crusade she headed as noble a band of ladies as ever did battle for the right, inspiring them with her earnest words, leading them daily for weeks, from prayers in the house of God, through the streets of a drunken town, singing, praying, and in Christ's name beseeching men to cease their murderous practices. Of such women the world is not worthy, but by them it is greatly blessed. By them, thank God, license has been defeated in Ohio, and the rum traffic has received a shock from the Women's Crusade such as it has never received from any other antagonism. (Great Applause.) If Sister Reade recovers her health, her husband, little children, and the Church will rejoice together; if not, the earlier will she be crowned and enter upon the reward of labor, the value of which God only can estimate.

Churches and the souls of men have been tried during the intense excitement of the past year on the question of temperance reform. Some little smoke in the spiritual building has evinced the fact that hay, wood and stubble could not abide the fire; but the gold, silver and precious stones have come through the purer because of the heat, the more ready and able for whatever shall be necessary to be done before still greater, moral, social and political reforms shall have been wrought on the question of temperance.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Uncertainty in money matters has militated somewhat against financial success, yet a majority of the preachers have received their full allowance. Though it is a matter of surprise, I am glad to report that, notwithstanding the stringency of money matters, the work of building churches and parsonages, and liquidating debts has gone steadily forward with marked success. The following is a summary of the work of this character: St. Paul's, Toledo, has paid $11,300 of her debt. Beside this, the management of her pastor and officiary, most of the debt on the Detroit Avenue Chapel has been paid, and the Chapel furnished, dedicated and opened for service.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

St. John's, Toledo, has completed her commodious basement, and has secured a loan of $3,000 for four years, which amount covers all debts thus far contracted, and she hopes to be able during that time to complete her audience-room, and free the Church entirely from debt. Broadway has completed her new parsonage, frescoed her new audience-room, lighted both church and parsonage with gas, and has reduced her indebtedness to about $1,300. Collingwood Avenue Church has been completed and dedicated the past year, and an ample subscription of $3,000 has been procured to meet all claims against this beautiful structure, worth, with the acre of ground on which it stands, $10,000. All our property in Monroe street charge, Toledo, including a parsonage and two brick Churches, is free from debt.

OUTSIDE CIRCUITS.

At Wauseon a sufficient amount of money and subscriptions has been raised during the past year to warrant the building of a new Church, so long and so much needed, and there is now being roofed at this place the best Church edifice on the Air Line Railroad, and they hope to be able to occupy the basement the coming winter. A new Church at Defiance was dedicated the past year, at which time $9,000 was raised to meet the claims against this beautiful structure, erected at a cost of over $22,000. At Evansport a brick Church has just been completed, worth $5,000, which in beauty and convenience is equalled by none in the county except the one in Defiance. At Taylor Society, Wauseon Circuit, there has been erected and dedicated the past year, a good house of worship, costing $4,000. At Williams Center one has been built worth $3,000, now ready to dedicate, and nearly free of debt. At Pulaski, West Unity charge, a brick Church edifice has just been completed worth over $4,000. One also at Madden Society, Ayersville Circuit, worth $1,200, which, in the midst of woods and small houses, will show a thing of beauty and of joy.

Two new parsonages have been built and one purchased the past year, debts on others paid, and others improved by painting and furnishing with blinds.

Where the cause of benevolent collections was presented faithfully and early in the year, there has been success in security in the amount necessary. As it is true that "a column of water, however small, will balance a column of water however great," so it is true that the spirit and faith of the people never rises higher on public collections, than that of the pastor. Generally, I find that, whatever ought to be done can be done, and is done, if the pastor says so. "Like people, like priest," is the danger—"like priest, like people," is God's order.

REVIVALS.

Inclemency of weather and difficulty of travel last winter prevented usual success in holding protracted meetings in the rural parts of the District. Most of our charges were, however, blessed with revival influences, and in several the increase of membership was unusually large. We have tried to enforce our new chapter on class-meetings, and many of the reports of our class leaders to our quarterly conferences have shown that the discipline plan was well adapted for good to the leader and membership. When leaders have been able to report that they have visited and prayed with their delinquent members, they have uniformly reported an increase in average attendance, growth in grace, and greater care in collecting quarterages.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We have tried to break up the habit of allowing our Sunday Schools to hibernate, and have urged all to use their influence against it. Too few of our preachers and prople catechise the dhildren. The tendency is to crowd out the Catechism, and substitute for it the lesson-leaf. Too few of our children are baptized, and hence but few of our societies have batized children's classes. Too few of our preachers and people practice upon the plan of our discipline, viz: that our children belong to God, and that they are born into his church, and that, therefore, somebody is responsible for the careless work done in letting the lambs out of the fold. When Methodists work as intelligently to keep their children in the church, where they belong, as they now work by spasmodic efforts to capture them after they have been gone for years, habituated to and hardened in sin, then will the healthy provisions of our discipline no longer be a dead letter, and the sooner will the world be saved.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE

has been tried in this District, and has given general satisfaction. In such a large District it is a large and interesting body, and should the next General Conference see fit to recast the wheels of the machinery of this and the Quarterly Conference, defining the work and powers of each and better adapting them to each other, more good may be done with less monotony. True, this would make more of the Presiding Elder's office, but what of that, if it makes no less of any other office? Clubs in and about a tree in any orchard, indicate, even to boys, that good fruit grows upon it. Why not judge the Presiding Elder's office by the same rule? and when the incumbents have the name of being miniature Bishops, why not let them have more of the game?

The Toledo District Conference, at its last session, recommended three men to this annual Conference, two for the traveling connection, one for local deacon's orders. Many of the local preachers of the District are good efficient men, but material will not *spiritual*, Reporter changes will have to come over some of them before they become like John Baptist, "A voice crying in the wilderness."

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

We have had but one within the bounds of the District, the Central Ohio Conference Seminary, located at Maumee City. This is enough of the kind. For several years past, by some new man each year, an effort has been made to run this institution. At the close of each year, if not sooner, each man has ceased his efforts, the wiser by his experience, and with less money to spend foolishly. This property was deeded to the Church by the authorities of Maumee City, and there is no reversionary clause or contingency in the deed. At our last Conference a committee was appointed to make whatever disposition of the property they might think best. When this committee reports, something ought to be done of a definite character concerning it.

Thankful to God for His blessings in the past, trusting alone in Him for the future, the above report is respectfully submitted.

LEROY A. BELT, P. E.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$475 A month to Agents. Address, C. M LININGTON & BRO., NewYork or Chicago

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL **GAZETTEER** OF THE UNITED STATES showing the grand results of **our first 100 years**. Everybody buys it, and agents make from $100 to $200 a month. Send for circular. ZEIGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED AGENTS.—Worthy the special notice of old and experienced canvassers. "COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE,"—line engraving—*childhood, youth, manhood, old age*. Sold by subscription only. Price reduced to suit the times. Nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Rare chance and inducements. Address, B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher Boston.

WANTED IMMEDIATLY

100 More young Men and Women to learn Book-keeping, Penmanship etc., at Cobb's Actual College, to fill positions at a salary of $800 to $1,500 a year. Salary paid while learning. Situations guaranteed. For full information, address M. W. COBB, President, Painesville, Ohio.

$20. We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States,

A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days

☞ Write—postal card will do—to

LOCKE & JONES Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS! YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS is the grandest book ever published. 20,000 RECEIPTS (bona fide number, beware of bogus imitations.) Worth its weight in gold, saving money daily to every buyer. Indispensable to ALL CLASSES of people. Selling faster than any other three books combined! one Agent sold over 2,000 copies! 16-page circular and extra liberal terms free. F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., 115 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years millions have intently watched the perilous struggles and grand achievements of this world-renowned Hero, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life History, which unfolds also the wealth and curiosities of a wild and wonderful country. It is now ready and selling to beat everything. MORE AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE. Address, HUBBARD BROS, Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati O.

Agents Wanted--$10 A Day

To sell an article which every business man will buy on sight. It is simply indispensable to all classes of business men and the profits are large. Particulars sent free. Work done altogether in villages, towns and cities. Address

LOCKE & JONES,

Toledo, Ohio,

And receive full particulars.

$2,500 A YEAR made with our grand **Combination Prospectus.** Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is the

BEST THING EVER TRIED.

The books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Agents Wanted on these and our magnificent editions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on application. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers Philadelphia.

Farm Garden and House.

Soils and Fertilizers.

Turfy loam being rich in decomposing vegetable fiber forms a soil acceptable almost all families of plants, forming, as it were, the staple or ground work to which other soils or ingredients may be added. Some cultivators, says a correspondent of the *Garden*, prefer using turfy loam as soon as it is taken from the field or pasture, to form the principal ingredient in the formation of vine borders, and for melon culture, etc., justly considering that many of its useful properties are wasted by its retention, of perhaps years, in the soil yard before it is supplied to growing plants. It is obvious, however, that it would be inconvenient for the cultivator to have to repair to the field or pasture, supposing that he had permission to do so, whenever he might require even a small portion of this soil; and most plant growers will be only too glad to take an opportunity when it offers itself to lay in a stock of this soil to last them for several years.

When this is carted into the soil yard, it should be stacked up in the form of a ridge, and might, with advantage be thatched with some littery material, so as to prevent it from becoming saturated with cold rains during the winter, or from being desicated during dry summer weather. If a portion of good farm-yard manure can be secured simultaneously with this soil, a layer of the same might be made to alternate with a layer of the loam, and this would form a most useful compost for many purposes; as, when it had laid some six or more months, it would then be found to be in excellent condition, without further additions, to use for the potting of fruit trees of various sorts, strawberries, roses, and other kinds of plants requiring a rich and somewhat tenacious soil; while to render it suitable for other varieties of plants, river or silver sand, leaf mold, peat, etc., could be added in the proportions required.

PEAT, LEAF MOLD, AND OTHER MATERIALS.

In establishments where collections of heaths and other hard-wooded plants are cultivated, "fiery peat" soil is indispensable; and, in many parts of the country, peat, of the desired quality is exceedingly difficult to procure. The black bog soil, which is sometimes substituted for it, is absolutely worthless, and any attempt to cultivate hard-wooded plants in such material will be sure to end in failure. Where good peat cannot be found it is always advisable to purchase it from nurserymen or others who may be in a position to supply it, and can always be done for a trifling outlay. The best description of peat generally contains more or less silver sand; but if found to be in any degree deficient in this respect, sand can then be added to any desirable extent; and as regards silver sand of the best quality, there are only a few places in which it is to be found. It can, however, always be purchased, and is not expensive; while, for many purposes, sharp river sand, where it can be obtained, forms a good substitute. Leaf mold, or soil composed entirely of decayed tree leaves, is also an essential material in every garden establishment; and, generally speaking, there is little excuse for a gardener not having an abundant stock of this always on hand. It is seldom, however, in good condition for potting purposes until it is two or three years old; and, even then, it should seldom or never be used alone, but mixed with loam or other soils. The leaves of the oak and the elm are generally preferred to those of the ash, horse chestnut, walnut and others, whose leaves are of a softer tissue. Every soil yard ought, also, to contain a portion of clay, or the runnings of a clay pit; this improves with keeping, and is exceedingly useful where the natural soil is inclined to be of a light or sandy character; the latter will be considerably improved by an admixture of clay, which will be found to render it more suited to the culture of fruit trees and strawberries in pots, melons, etc. Advantage should also be taken of any opportunity which may occur to secure a quantity of lime rubbish from any old building which may be about being removed or under repairs, as this material is of service to soils deficient in calcerous matter, and in the formation of vine borders. Of well-rotted stable or hot-bed manure, I need scarcely say a considerable portion should always be kept on hand; also a portion of dry cow, sheep or deer dung; decayed mushroom beds, composed chiefly of horse manure; also a quantity of charcoal soot, broken bones, etc., all of which should be kept separate, and in readiness in the soil yard.

The Cattle Trade.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the stock raising districts of the Southwest, gives a graphic description of this vast industry, from which we extract as follows:

A large proportion of the cattle from Texas are driven westward into the Territories. There they fatten for the market, and provide beef for the growing cities and towns, mining regions, and military posts. It is thought that the entire drive from Texas this year into Kansas will number over 600,000 head. Perhaps one-fourth of these go into Colorado and Wyoming, and westward to Utah, while most of the balance seek the eastern market. At this season of the year one will be struck with the appearance of the numerous and fine looking herds grazing along the Arkansas Valley, from Wichita, as far west as Sargent, and thence scattered at intervals to the foot of the mountains. As a sample of the size of these herds, I might mention that a list of forty-three herds in the vicinity showed a total of 52,908 head of cattle. While it is claimed that the drive of Wichita, this year, will not exceed 150,000 head, not much over one-half what it was last year, some of the other towns on the line of the railroad having been found more accessible for shipment, yet it is noticeable that the quality of the stock is apparently much better than that of former seasons.

The further the flocks get westward the greater their tendency to increase in size. In the vicinity of Hugo, on the Kansas Pacific, about 100 miles beyond the eastern borders of Kansas, some of the old plainsmen have formed a stock company, and control from 20,000 to 30,000 head. There are huge herds also near Ellsworth and Bunker Hill. Down on the Arkansas, near Fort Lyon, the children of Kit Carson, and one or two of his old comrades own herds of from 3,000 to 5,000 head. On the Laramie Plains, northward, Creighton & Co. have a herd of 15,000 cattle; J. W. Iliff, 12,000; E Creighton, 9,000; Talor, Gaylord & Co. 5,000. There are over twenty herds, numbering from 1,000 to 5,000 each. In the parts of Colorado extensive flocks will also be found. Throughout the middle and southeastern portions of Kansas, a large amount of stock is now being driven eastward, the cattle being allowed to graze along the way. The drovers will soon be hurrying forward their herds, however, for feed is short, and it will cost too much to winter stock in Kansas, owing to the short corn crop. Where last winter there were thousands of cattle scattered throughout Kansas, and the winter before still greater numbers, to fatten on the surplus grain, this year there will be very few. The full corn-cribs of Missouri and Illinois tempt the drover that way, and in the spring he will be nearer to the great markets. There are various estimates of the numbers that have been wintered in Kansas, in former seasons, but the range is from 100,000 to 175,000.

The drover's life is an active one. Seeking the best trails, and posting himself en route as to the danger of being stampeded by Indians, the condition of the grass, and where water is abundant, he hies to Texas early in the spring, buys up his herd, and prepares to move. The cattle are started from Texas soon as the grass is sufficient for their sustenance, and travel northward with the season, having young and tender grass until they reach Kansas. They begin to arrive in that State early in June, and continue streaming in until September. To be a cattle king seems the especial ambition of the average herder on the plains. While here and there is one content to sit by, and gradually improve his stock by the introduction of choice pure bloods; yet, as a general rule, the bare accumulation of cattle is the one thing in view. He despises the pay of small things, and spurns any allusion to dairying and other profitable uses to which a portion of his flock might be put. A few weeks grazing, buying, selling, and running the hazard of gaining or losing a big fortune, as the case may be, the far west drover is constantly shifting in place and property, and experiencing from day to day, all the thrilling ups or depressing downs of a Wall street broker. You will, at this time of the year, see the Colorado speculators prying their way into all the large and small flocks on the broad pastures, and byways of Kansas and Nebraska buying up here a few and there a few in an apparently indifferent way, as if the cattle were hardly worth their care; getting them at low down prices, and finally marching with a great heard back toward to double and quadruple on their purchases. Just now stock at some points rules fabulously low. You can pick out Texas heifers from a herd at $6 $8 per head, cows at $10, and sheep 60 cents. Beef cattle have been sold at Wichita, at five cents per found on foot.

Fall Work.

Now is the time for industry with the farmer. Haying over, the ditches should be dug, and the old ones cleaned out, and their contents hauled into the barnyard or on the compost heap. The muck and paring from the roadside should be hauled now, as the Fall rains will make it worse digging and hauling, and of course less profitable. The ditches dug and muck hauled, the walls should be built, for it is much better handling the rocks now than after Jack Frost has had hold of them. Then, when the ground is dry and work of other kinds does not thrive, is the time to haul sand or loam upon your moss-covered meadows. All these meadows need is to be warmed up a little. Ditch them and cover them with a coating of sand or loam, and the moss and wild grasses will leave them and in their room the tame grasses will flourish. Then this is the reason for cutting the bushes in the fields and by the roadsides, in fact, anywhere. Cut them now and they will have little chance to sprout, and much less in the Spring. The sooner now that you have your "burnt ground" cleared and "got into rye" the better, though no great time is as yet lost. It is better, however, to be in season with this work, even if other work is put off till a later season, for we know of no work more tedious than "getting in a crop of rye" after cold weather comes, upon "burnt ground." It is dirty tedious work at best, but in the cold weather of October and November it is awful. See to it, that it is done this month.

Then now is the time for "breaking up" and hauling out to the compost heap. The weather is cool and the oxen can do the work better now than in the Spring. Besides, the Spring plowing and getting out the Winter's manure, will take much of your time, and what can be done in the Fall is better done and by far better to be done.—*New Hampshire Farmer.*

The Whortleberry.

Have any of your readers ever cultivated this delicious fruit? If so, I would like to know the result. Although it abounds in profusion on my farm, I am ashamed to say that I have thus far neglected to pay any attention to it, but I intend to another season. We have several different sorts, from the small sky blue and jet black, up to those as large nearly as the grape currant. The smaller kinds begin to ripen about the first of July, the larger ones coming on as these finish, and keep up the series till the latter part of September. Thus we have them in abundance for nearly three months.

After the spicy, fragrant strawberry, there is no berry so delicious to my taste as the whortleberry, and I never want sugar added to it, as most other berries require, except, perhaps, the smallest of the raspberry sorts.

The great merit of the whortleberry in addition to its superior sweetness is, that it grows best and is of the finest flavor and largest size on the poorest sands and gravels, and amid stones and rocks and often as an undergrowth in poor forest lands. Thus it occupies ground that produces little else, and does not seem to be in the way of any other production.

Ocean county, in New Jersey, is said to produce $50,000—yes, fifty thousand dollars—worth of whortleberries on the average per annum, and nearly all of them are picked and marketed by aged men and women and little children. This is a goodly sum to be divided every season among a class of the population which can earn nothing else scarcely during July and August. It gives them the opportunity of exchanging these berries for many a little comfort and luxury of which they otherwise would be deprived.—*Practical Farmer.*

Mulching Apple Trees.

If mulching was not attended to in the spring the following is a good time to have it done. Then, strawey manure and such manure could be obtained for the purpose; now, it will be a good plan to cut some swale hay, or trim up the coarse grass and brakes growing in the pastures or along the road sides to be used as mulch. One of the best orchardists in Kennebec county informs us that he has noticed the most excellent results from mulching bearing fruit trees in August, and some of the heaviest crops of apples he has every obtained, he attributes to the use of mulching at this season. If the material used does not decay sufficiently before winter sets in, it may be a good plan to throw it away from the trees a little, that it may not afford lodgment for the mice, as they are very liable to injure young trees in winter by gnawing the bark, and the mulch, if it is not pretty thoroughly decayed, furnishes them just the house the like. Hence the advantage of putting on the mulch early in spring—but it better be put on now than not at all. And considering its great advantages, it is not a little surprising that orchardists do not practice mulching to a greater extent than they do. It is the very best means for promoting the life and growth of young trees, and the orchardist who neglects it, ought never to eat of the fruit thereof.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞ The prospect of placing the telegraph lines of the country in the hands of the general government receives a serious blow from across the water, by the statement that governmental telegraphy in Great Britain last year yielded the magnificent profit of one per cent. on the capital invested. Mr. CRESWELL, we believe, is not so much interested in this question as formerly, but the fact furnishes a text worthy of consideration.

The Way to Operate

IN

STOCKS.

How to be Successful in Wall Street—The Secrets of Money Making Exposed—Hints to New Beginners—Stock Operations Described—The Purchase and Sale of Stocks on Margins Stock Privileges as a System of Credit Explained.

Notable Examples of Suddenly Acquired Wealth.

We propose to give our readers a general view of stock operations, as they are conducted at the New York Stock Exchange; to explain some of the causes for violent and regular fluctuations in values; how advantage is taken by cliques of circumstances in which stocks may be placed, and how the novice may benefit himself by prudent investment. We shall explain the meaning of terms which, without explanation, would be incomprehensible to the general reader, and pay attention to the manner of conducting operations in puts, calls and double privileges. It will be our object to teach the reader all about the mysteries of Wall street operations.

WALL STREET.

This, one of the busiest marts in the great City of New York, was originally the boundary wall of the metropolis. The most prominent office in Wall street is that of TUMBRIDGE & CO., corner Wall street and Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, the chime of whose bells marks the hour at which active business in the Gold and Stock Exchanges and the banks ceases for the day.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Board of Brokers has existed since the beginning of the century. When first organized it consisted of twenty-eight members, who were accustomed to assemble at certain hours in the day and buy and sell the limited number of railroad and miscellaneous securities then offered. From this small beginning grew the immense business of to-day. Now, instead of a few unimportant stocks, we have railroad, express and telegraph shares, the bonds of corporations, bonds of the Government and the States, and all species of values represented by shares or bonds. Instead of twenty-eight members, the exchange now numbers twelve hundred, embracing the most prominent bankers in the city, and men of very large wealth. The aggregate amount of business transacted is not far from fifty millions daily, or fifteen thousand million annually.

Members obtain "seats" on payment of $7,000, which does not include annual dues. They are required to conform to certain rules for the transaction of business, and these regulations are strictly enforced. If a member is found guilty of fraudulent practices, either against another or a client, he is liable to expulsion, in which case he forfeits his "seat," and cannot be reinstated until he has satisfied his creditors, or has obtained absolution, by other means, of the offense.

The business of the exchange is conducted in a magnificent hall, sixty feet wide by seventy feet long. Before, between and after the calls, the members are gathered in knots on the floor of the hall, and these "crowds" are engaged in buying and selling stocks, such as Union Pacific in one crowd, Erie in another Lake Shore, etc. At convenient points about the hall, are telegraphic instruments. Operators are on the floor mingling in the crowds, and as often as a sale or bid is made the operator telegraphs the name of the stock with the price at which it is sold, or the bid or offer made. The wires from these instruments concentrate in the headquarters of the two stock telegraph companies, and are transmitted to the offices of all the brokers in the city, and all the hotels, and many private houses. Thus, almost instantly after a sale is made at the Stock Exchange, the fact is transmitted by telegraph, to wherever there is an instrument in any part of the city. The transactions of the Stock and Gold Exchanges are also telegraphed over the country, so that by the close of the day's business the operations are known from Maine to California, and, by cable, in Europe.

HOW BUSINESS IS DONE.

The business of the Stock Exchange is done with very few memoranda, but is attended with such a din that a visitor would find the transaction unintelligible. A customer desiring to buy Western Union stock gives his order at the broker's office. This order is sent to the Stock Exchange, where the representative of the firm receives the order. He goes to the Western Union "crowd" and bids for the stock. Suppose the price at which it is selling is 70⅞. The broker bids "⅝ for 100." If there is no response he raises his bid "¾ for 100." Some one in the "crowd" calls out "Sold." The buyer makes a memorandum of the name of the seller, the seller makes a memorandum of the buyer, and the minutes are sent to the respective offices. Very soon an office boy from each firm calls and makes comparison, and the stock is delivered to the buyer. When there is an active market, and the floor of the Exchange is full, the fluctuations in particular stocks are sometimes two, three, and even ten per cent.

THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF STOCKS ON MARGINS.

By the old system of operating, the purchaser either bought his stocks outright, paying the full price, or he deposited with his broker a margin, usually 10 per cent. on the par value of the stock, as security against loss in case the price of the stock should decline while the operator held it. The broker would then carry the stock for the customer, charging him the current rate of interest on call for the balance paid for the stock. If the shares declined in value to the extent of 2 or 3 per cent., more margin would be called, and if the customer failed to respond, his stock would be sold by the broker, and sometimes only a small balance would be left. So with the sale of stocks. The customer desiring to make a speculative sale, or go short of the market, would deposit a margin as security for the currency paid by the broker in pledge for the loan of the stock sold. If the security should advance and the margin was not made good, the broker would buy in the stock for account of his customer, close out the contract, and the transaction would result in small profits for the victim. In this way speculators who thought they had a "point" have come to grief, and many have been utterly ruined.

THE KEY TO WEALTH.

To guard against these disasters, a new system has been devised, and it has been successful in every instance. We shall endeavor to give the key, with which any person may increase their chances of operating a thousand-fold by certain rules, followed by known speculators, whose success is notorious. With the aid of this key you may gain the experience of an old operator. We have introduced this new feature in stock operations, by which we have secured a greater number of customers than any other house in this city, and our plan is destined to become the most popular for all stock speculations by men of limited capital. The main feature is that our patrons may invest as small sums as $50, and have the same chance of making thousands. More men have become wealthy from speculating in Wall Street than in any other business. We could fill pages in giving names of men who have started in life without a penny, and who owe their success to Wall street. Such was the case with the late James Fisk, Daniel Drew, and hundreds whose vast accumulation of wealth, counted by the millions, has staggered the slow, plodding business man, and given an impetus to speculation as was never known.

It is a fact that speculators are at the head of all our moneyed concerns; that they live in luxury, dwell in princely mansions, drive the finest and fastest horses, and live in every way superior to their neighbor, who has had to toil for half a century to gain a competence in common business life. They have started penniless, and have followed known laws in the street, and come out successful. Every one knows that money is made on Wall street, and there must be some system to make it.

It is true that until lately this mine has been open only to the few; but now all may, through this system, with a very small capital, control large amounts of stocks, and derive all the benefits from the constant fluctuations, the same as though they worked with the capital of an Astor. Daniel Drew operates in this way on a large scale. In 1872 he paid $50,000 for the privilege of a put on 50,000 shares of Erie. It is said he cleared $500,000 by the operation.

The books of Tumbridge & Co., No. 2 Wall street, during the month of September, 1873, shows profits of $1,650 on investments of $100 in put contracts, and on $1,000 investments, these contracts show profits of $9,150. During the panic brought about by the Chicago fire, many put contracts paid on $1,000 investments profits ranging from $5,000 to $23,000. To realize these large sums are, of course, the exception rather than the rule; but it is common in an ordinary market for $1,000 to pay $5,000 and often more.

In every moneyed undertaking you find Wall street men at the front—their influence is felt everywhere. They can tighten the money market, and compel those who have to use it to pay whatever they choose to ask for its use; sometimes as much as three per cent. is paid for one day. This is done by locking up greenbacks. A few operators form a clique—a large bonus is paid to the prominent banks for large loans, and when a sufficient amount is obtained, say twenty millions, it is withdrawn from circulation; then money cannot be obtained with which to carry stocks. The consequence is, that every one rushes to sell out, a panic ensues, and stocks decline five to twenty per cent. Then the originators of the lock up buy up what they want at their own price, and when loaded with all they can carry, the screws on money are loosened, and up goes the price of everything. The operation is repeated time and again. These combinations are continually forming—sometimes in gold, but mostly in stocks.

At such times the holders of stock and gold privileges derive the greatest advantages, for they are protected beyond any possibility of loss, except the amount paid for the contract; and, if they are on the right side of the market, their gains are startling. The writer has known many instances of privilege contracts paying $40,000, and sometimes larger amounts are realized.

DO THE MAKERS OF PRIVILEGES LOSE MONEY?

Any one unacquainted with the workings of Wall Street would think it strange that any one could issue these puts and calls, seeing that they give such large returns; and when it is said that the makers of these contracts sustain *no loss*, even after paying the largest profits, the novice would think that to make him believe that would be a very difficult task, and yet it is easily explained, and can be understood by all.

The fact of any person holding a call contract, and receiving a profit on the same of several hundreds or thousands per cent., does not prove that the maker of this contract is the loser to this extent, but, on the contrary, he also makes a certain profit, in this way, viz: He being the owner of several thousand shares of different stocks, some held for investment and others, perhaps, for speculation, you pay him $100, for which he gives you a call on, say Erie, marked at, say 40, which we will suppose cost him 35 per cent. The market price of Erie rises to, say 60. The party holding the contract calls for the stock at 40, or for the cash difference. The maker of the contract takes his Erie shares that cost him 35, and sells them for 60. He then pays the holder of call contract the difference between the market and the price of his call, viz.: $2,000, and has left a profit of $600, being the difference between what Erie cost him and the price of the contract. When the call was issued, he did not know positively that Erie was going up; if it did not, he would make $100 anyway, and if it should go up and he have to deliver the stock at 40 per cent., he was certain of making $600. We give the following as an illustration:

March 7th, 1872, Capitalist buys 100 Erie at 35	$3,500
He sells a call at 40, and receives in cash	100
Actual cost of stock	$3,400
March 28th, 1872. Person holding Erie contract calls for the stock at 40	$4,000
Deduct actual cost of stock	3,400
Profit made by person selling the call	$600

In the case of a put, the maker of the contract wants stock at the price named in the contract; he, therefore, in consideration of $100, issues the contract, and if the stock goes down he is glad to get it at the fallen price, and both the purchaser of the contract and the maker makes money, as in the case of the call contract explained above.

Again, an operator, having or seeking to obtain control of the market, may sell puts or calls freely, for the purpose of influencing the speculation in his favor. Not long ago, a leading operator sold a put for a large number of shares of Union Pacific, thereby attracting attention to his movements, and enabling him to control that very stock for elect on purposes.

HOW TO COMMENCE ON A MODERATE CAPITAL.

To operate with success, you must secure a privilege on stocks or gold. There are three kinds: 1st. The privilege known as a put; 2d. The privilege known as a call; 3d. The privileges known as straddles and spreads, which are puts and calls combined, or, in other words, double privileges.

If you think stocks are going up, you want a call. If you think stocks are going down, you want a put. If you are undecided which way they are going, you want a double privilege. The price of a full call for 30 days is $106.25, including our commission. The price of a full put for thirty days is $106.25, including our commission. The price of a full straddle for thirty days ranges from $250 to $450. The price of a full spread for thirty days is $212.50 including our commission.

QUOTATIONS OF PRIVILEGES.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.'S large purchases of "puts," "calls," and "spreads" enable them to quote extremely low rates of A1 contracts. They are prepared to negotiate, up to Sept. 24th, on members of the Stock Exchange, at the following distances from the market on puts or calls: $50 for 50 shares; $100 for 100 shares; spreads, $100 for 50 shares; $200 for 100 shares, on any stock, for 30 days, exclusive of commission.

Rates Good for week ending SEPT. 24.	"PUTS" below market.	"CALLS" above market.	"SPREADS" from market prices.
Harlem	2½	2½	2
Rock Island	1½	1⅝	1⅜
N. Y. Central	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜
Lake Shore	2	2	1⅝
West'n Union	2	2	1⅝
N. J. Central	1⅛	1⅞	1⅝
Wabash	1⅞	2⅛	1⅝
Northwest	1⅞	2⅛	1⅝
St. Paul Com	1½	1⅝	1⅜
Ohio & Miss	1½	2	1½
Union Pacific	1⅞	2⅜	1⅝
C., C. & I. C.	1	2⅜	1½
Pacific Mail	1⅞	2	1⅝
Han. & St. Jo	1½	1⅞	1⅝
Erie	2	2½	2
Gold $50 for 10 M	½	⅜	½

Orders should be addressed to

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
2 Wall St., cor. Broadway, N. Y.

Put and call contracts are usually made on 100 shares of stock. Tumbridge & Co. originated a system of operating in them on any number of shares, thus enabling any one to take an interest in the market to any extent their means may permit; and also to distribute such investment in a number of different stocks, and make the speculation doubly sure. For it would be impossible, and have to be a dull market, in which $100 was invested in four different stocks, and not pay a good profit. It is on the same principle that a large shipowner does not insure his ships; one might become lost, while the saving on the others, would more than make up the loss. So with stocks, if one contract is lost, the fluctuations on the others will make the speculation profitable.

Double privileges, known as spreads, require less capital than straddles, and are more desirable than puts and calls because purchasers are enabled to get nearer the market.

The practice of securing them is becoming more popular every day, as they are certain, if there is activity in the stock selected, to pay a profit without regard to whether it goes up or down. These contracts are usually to be obtained very close to the market, and would seem to have removed the risk of stock speculation to the extent that if you do not make a fortune, you can scarcely lose anything.

A double privilege contract embraces both the clauses contained in a put and call, i. e., that the person holding the same may, at his option, call for or deliver the stock named. A person's views may be that a stock will advance, and yet experience has shown that in spite of the most favorable auspices for a rise, stocks have declined; hence, the experienced speculator operates with a double privilege, with which he makes a profit certain if stocks rise, and does the same if they decline. In other words, he operates for a decline and a rise at the same time. Brokers tell us it is seldom new operators commence in this way; they always buy calls and operate for a rise, consequently, being bulls, it seems inconsistent and impossible for them to be bears at the same time. Yet such is your position if you held a double privilege. It may be said you have two chances in your favor, with only one against you. In the event of the market going up or down, you would make money, and only should it stand still and not fluctuate, can you lose. The advantage is plain, and the amount invested may be regulated to suit your means, as the prices following indicate.

$50 will control 50 shares of stock, equal to $5,000.

$100 will control 100 shares, equal to $10,000.

$1,000 will control 1,000 shares of stock, equal to $100,000.

CALL CONTRACTS.

The use of the call privilege is as follows: Suppose that you believe that some stock—for example, Erie—is going up in price, and suppose it is now selling at 30 per cent.; you send on to us and secure a full call, for which you send $106.25, including our commission. The following would be a copy of the call contract we should send you:

New York..............187

The bearer may call on us for One Hundred Shares Erie R. R. stock, at 32 per cent., any time in 30 days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends declared during the time.

Expires..............187 Signed..............

You now have the chances of making thousands before the expiration of your call contract, for if, during the thirty days the stock (Erie) goes up higher than the price we have contracted in the call, you make a profit. For instance: Suppose Erie should rise to 65 per cent., you would, of course, call on us for the stock at 32 per cent., and we should pay you the difference between your call or contract price and the price the stock had risen to, which would leave the transaction as follows:

The market price that Erie has risen to	$6,500 00
Your contract or call price with us	3,200 00
Profit	$3,300 00
Deduct price you paid us for call	100 00
	$3,200 00
Our commission	6 25
Your profit on the transaction on an investment of $106.25, in less than 30 days	$3,193 75

If, instead of taking a full call, you ordered a half call on Erie, it would have cost you $53.13, and your profits would be in proportion to the investment, viz., instead of receiving $3,187.50, you would get one half, or $1,593.50 on an investment of $53.13, in one month.

PUT CONTRACTS.

We will now proceed to show the advantages of a put contract, and the benefits to be derived therefrom. A put is the very reverse of a call; that is, if you believe that a stock—Pacific Mail, for instance—now selling at 100 per cent., or par, is going down in price, your course will be to secure a put contract from us, for which you would send $106.25. The following would be a copy of the contract we should send you:

New York..............187

The bearer may put or deliver to us One Hundred Shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at 98 per cent., at any time in 30 days from date. The undersigned is entitled to all dividends declared during the time.

Expires..............187 Signed..............

Before the foregoing contract expires, a heavy decline has taken place in Pacific Mail, viz., it has gone down to 53 per cent. You at once call on us to give you 98 per cent. for 100 shares, which you can buy in the market for 53, and your position is as follows:

Your contract or put price with us for 100 shares Pacific Mail at 98	$9,800 00
The market price that Pacific Mail has fallen to, viz., 53	5,300 00
Profit	$4,500 00
Deduct price you paid us for put	100 25
	$4,393 75
Our commission	6 25
Your profit on the transaction, on an investment of $106.25, in less then 30 days would be	$4,387 50

Both of the foregoing transactions are assuming that you buy a full put or call. The example is the same, the difference being, that in the case of the call on Erie, if you took only a half share in the call, it would, instead of costing you $106.25, only cost you about one-half of this sum, viz.: $53.13, and you would receive $1,587.50, as before stated. In the case of the put on Pacific Mail, if you took a half share in the put, it would cost you $53.13, and you would receive $2,187.50 on an investment of $53.13 for 30 days.

DOUBLE PRIVILEGES.

You have the privilege of buying a full put or call or a half share in either one. Some of the most successful of our customers purchase at the same time a put and a call on the same stock; this is called a "spread." It is a wise and safe method, *and almost always makes money*—for whichever way the market goes, up or down, so long as it varies, it pays you a profit—and we recommend these contracts to all who are undecided as to whether stocks will rise or fall. A double privilege makes the investment certain, and does not require watching. This contract we recommend to those who are for the first time entering Wall Street, for a profit must be made, unless there is a complete stagnation of the market. During this last panic, all our customers who had double privileges made large sums of money; many $425 contracts showed profits of $4,000. Our ledger will show these transactions. Nearly every stock on the exchange paid handsomely.

We give a few facts showing what profits were made on privileges during 1874.

Early in January, St. Louis and Iron Mountain sold for 49½. Before the market closed it was selling for 70. In this case 18 per cent.—equal to $1,800—could have been realized by the holder of a call. Two of our customers in a western city realized over $2,400 on a call for 200 shares, and another $1,600 on a call for 100 shares. Early in this month Lake Shore sold at 77⅞, and on the 18th it was depressed from 84⅛ to about 78, by the announcement that the regular dividend due in February would be passed. The stock subsequently advanced on the payment of the indebtedness due the Union Trust Company, and the price closed at 81⅝, on the 31st of the month. A number of double privileges were settled by us for our customers on this stock at profits ranging from $400 to $1,200. Western Union was also active during January, opening at 73, advancing to 80 and closing at 76. Northwestern opened at 36½, advanced to 42⅞ and closed at 38⅞. St. Paul opened at 42, advanced to 49⅞ and closed at 46⅛. Wabash opened at 49⅛, advanced to 55⅞ and closed at 54. The stocks in the active list fluctuated during January from 5 to 20 per cent., and holders of double privileges had their contracts closed out by us at handsome profits.

In February Wabash sold at 53½, at the opening, at 48¼ at the lowest and closed at 49⅞. Northwest common opened at 38⅞, sold at 63⅞ as the highest and closed at 57. Iron Mountain opened at 69⅞, sold up to 72 and down to 60, at which it closed. Western Union opened at 76, sold up to 77⅞, down to 74⅜, closing at 75⅞. In this market holders of double privileges made fair profits, and were satisfied to renew their investments.

In March the markets were active, and the highest figures of the month were recorded during the fourth week. Central opened at 104⅛, sold up to 105⅞ and down to 99⅞, closing at 101; Erie opened at 47, fell to 37⅞, closing at 38⅞; Union Pacific opened at 35⅞, sold up to 38⅞ and closed at 38⅞; Lake Shore opened at 80⅞, sold at 82 as the highest and 76⅞ as the lowest, closing at 80⅞; Wabash sold at 49⅞ as the highest, 43⅞ as the lowest and closed at 44⅞; Northwestern opened at 56⅞, sold up to 58 and down to 50⅞, closing at 56⅞; St. Paul fluctuated about 6 per cent.; Western Union opened at 74⅞, sold at 82⅞ as the highest and 71⅞ as the lowest, closing at 78⅞; Pacific Mail fluctuated about 7 per cent., the rise being gradual from the early part of the month. Operators in privileges could not fail to make money during the month of March, if they were on the right side of the market, and those who held double privileges were right, and did realize handsome sums.

We have space only for a brief allusion to the business of April. By the opening of this month, Congress had given decisive votes in favor of $400,000,000 as the basis of the legal tender circulation, and everybody was of the opinion that all the stocks on the list would move upward during the month. Notwithstanding this sentiment, we who have witnessed enough of Wall street to teach us caution, and, being aware of certain movements on the part of leading operators, counseled our customers to take double privileges. Those who took our advice had reason to be satisfied, as will be seen by the record:

	Opening April 1.	Closing April 30.	Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic., Col. & Ind. Cent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Iron Mount	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We see in this table how the events of the month affected the stock speculation and why double privileges were preferable to any other form of investment. On the 14th the House passed the Senate finance bill, which was sent to the President. The discovery that it was a measure of contraction, and the rumors that the President would or would not sign the bill, caused fluctuations in the market. On the 28th came the panic in Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central. Immediately after this, on the 22d, came the veto of the finance bill and the market rapidly fell off, and by the close of the month was exceedingly feverish.

Our books show a larger business this month than in any month since the panic, and nearly all our customers realized enormous profits, compared with the small investments. Many of our clients had double privileges on five stocks, and those who placed their business in our hands had their contracts closed out at near the lowest points of the month. Others bought stocks against put contracts, leaving the puts as part of the margin, and were protected against the loss which they must otherwise have sustained.

The following list will give the extreme fluctuations of stocks during the month of September, 1873; it will give you an idea of the frequency and extent of the changes in prices of stocks, and will also guide in present investment:

HOW STOCKS FLUCTUATE.

	Sept. 1, 1873, sold at	Sept. [illegible] sold at	Per cent.	Costing for 100 shares.	Difference.
New York Central & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col., Chi. & Ind. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.

Any one having secured a put or straddle on any of the list, before they declined, could have made the difference stated in right hand column, or if they had not waited for the lowest point, they would have made a large proportion of it, as a number of our customers did. The following are quotations occurring at other times:

	Per Cent.	Costing for 100 shares.	Difference.
November 4th, 1872, Pacific Mail sold at	74	$7,400	
November 21st, 1872, sold at	103	10,300	$2,900
March 6th, 1872, Erie sold at	32	3,200	
" 26th, " "	67⅞	6,750	3,550
November 11th, 1872, Northwestern sold at	77	7,700	
Nov. 22d, 1872, same sold at	200	20,000	12,300
June 21st, 1871, Rock Island sold at	130	13,000	
June 28th, 1872, same sold at	107	10,700	2,300
June 2d, 1871, Hannibal & St Joseph sold at	101	10,100	
June 24th, 1871, same sold at	79	7,900	2,200

NO FICTITIOUS FIGURES.

The above lists could be continued to fill whole pages; they are not fictitious figures, but are actual quotations on the dates mentioned. The above list shows that on November 11th, 1872, Northwestern sold at $7,700 for 100 shares, and only eleven days after for $20,000. As this is the recorded price, and as it would have been in your power when the stock was 77 per cent. to have obtained a call, we will make an illustration, supposing that you did avail yourself of a call on the stock at this price, for which you paid $106.25. The following is the call contract:

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

The bearer may call on us for One Hundred Shares of Northwestern Railroad Stock at 79 per cent. any time in thirty days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends declared during the time.

Expires Dec. 11, 1872. Signed..............

On the 22d of November, 1872, you find that Northwestern is selling at 200 per cent.; you would present your call on the above contract at 79 per cent., which would leave the transaction as follows:

The market price that Northwestern has risen to on the 22d Nov., viz. 200	$20,000 00
Your call price in the above contract	7,900 00
Profit	$12,100 00
Cash paid by you for call, including our commissions	112 50
Your profit on the transaction on an investment of $106.25, in eleven days	$11,987 50

With the above illustrations you will be fully able to understand how money is made in Wall Street, and how any man may, in a comparatively short time, accumulate a fortune on a small outlay of money at the start.

The above profits must not be always expected. Therefore, it must not be said that because we have used these fluctuations as illustrations, we would lead you to think it is a common occurrence to derive such profits, but *they do occur*, and in an ordinary market 50 to 800 per cent. on the money invested may be reasonably expected.

HINTS.

☞ To buy a put and a call on the same stock, at the same time, is a good course to pursue, for whichever way the stock goes, so long as it varies in price you make a profit. This is called a double privilege.

☞ To take an interest in several different stocks will generally be successful; in the numerous fluctuations which occur every day, you are certain to make a profit on some of them.

☞ If you are undecided which way a stock is going, always take a double privilege.

☞ Where a stock has once been in price, you may look for it to sell there again at some time.

☞ When requested, we will make the investment in such stocks as, in our judgment, will give the largest returns, and will act for parties in securing the profits; such persons would do well, in ordering, to give us an idea of what profit they would be satisfied with.

☞ Our large experience in stock operations gives us many advantages, and coming in contact with the great stock manipulators, we are often able to judge of the future market and give our customers very valuable information and advice, enabling them to act upon it. Such knowledge to a speculator, sometimes is worth thousands, but to our patrons we are happy to give these suggestions free.

☞ The panic in September, 1873, fully demonstrated the benefits accruing to parties holding stock privileges. All the contracts negotiated by us were honored by the makers on presentation, and no failures resulted from this form of speculation. We did not suspend business, as most houses did, but negotiated privileges throughout.

HOW TO ORDER PRIVILEGES FROM US.

After you have selected the stock or stocks you desire to secure a privilege in, you may send the order by mail or express, inclosing the amount necessary to pay for the put, or call as per privilege.

The following would be about the form of an order:

..............187

TUMBRIDGE & CO.
No. 2 Wall St., New York. P. O. Box 2,282.
Inclosed find.............................Dollars,
for which secure me.............................
(State if for full or half) ......call or double privilege......
....
(Here put name of stock)
on.............................as near the market price as you can effect a contract, and send same to me by return mail.
Give full name.............................
P. O. Address.............................
County and State.............................

All bank checks should be made payable in New York, that our patrons can have returns same day, and thus avoid the delay of collecting checks on country banks.

CAN ORDER BY TELEGRAPH.

If you prefer, the transfer can be made by telegraph, in which case the money can be sent in the same way; a money transfer can be made by applying to the agent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in your town, and depositing it with him, and we can receive your order together with the money in New York immediately on receipt of your order by telegraphic transfer, we answer by telegram what we have done.

☞ The cash must accompany every order.

☞ Register all money letters, send large amounts by express or draft on New York, and address all communications:

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
2 Wall Street, cor. Broadway, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We receive, nearly every day, questions that we have previously answered, therefore take the liberty of republishing some of said answers for the benefit of those interested.

E. N. B., Cincinnati, May 7.—First. Suppose I bought a put on 100 shares, for a rise on Western Union, at 69, and the market price was 70⅛, and I deposited with you the put and margin, $150, between the contract and market price; now, suppose the stock goes up one per cent., do you place to my credit, in case I sell, the profit, $100, and cost of put, $100, or just merely the profit alone? Second. Do you lose the margin in case the stock remains stationary, or simply the put?

In case you sell, and realize a profit of $100, that amount, less commission, is placed to your credit; the $100 you pay for your put is for the privilege of delivering us so many shares of stock within a given time, usually 30 days, at a certain price, and that put is a protection to you. In no event can you lose anything more than the cost of the put and your margin and that only in case that the stock just declined to your put price; but if the stock remains stationary, you save your margins but lose the amount paid for your put. Our commission for turning 100 shares of stock is $25, viz.: $12.50 for buying, and the same amount for selling, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. on the cost of the stock. We require about $10 in addition to the margin placed in our hands between the put price and the cost of the stock, to cover interest and commission.

I. H. S., Columbus Miss., inquires: If I send you $50 to purchase a spread on any active stock 30 days, how much commission would be due you? And would you require additional money in the shape of "margins" as the stock advanced or declined.—We reply that $50 and commissions, $3.11, will purchase a spread or double privilege on 25 shares of stock, and would pay you a profit the market declined or advanced. No margins are required upon "puts," "calls," or double privileges. The latter are the most desirable contracts, as they always realize a profit in an active market, let the stock go up or down.

H. M., New Bedford Mass. writes us: "Your Week's Doings in Wall Street has given me more information than I could of taken in years otherwise. It reveals all the secret ways of success, which were unknown to all others, except the practical speculators in Wall street."

A. F., of New Haven, writes as follows: What is the meaning of "B. 3," "S. 3," etc., that I see in the stock lists of the papers almost every day? We answer that these characters are abbreviations. "B 3" signify that the buyer has three days in which to deliver his stocks, and has that number of days credit in the transaction. In a very quiet market buyer 3 makes a fractional difference in the price. For instance, Lake Shore may not be obtainable at 78⅞, the seller demanding 79⅛. The purchaser bids 79⅛, buyer 3 gets it. "S. 3" means that the seller has 3 days in which to make the delivery, after that it is more extended. For instance, a seller 10 or 15 days may be intended to cover a period during which stock in transit may be expected to arrive, when it can be delivered, and "seller 60's" were frequently made last month, both for effect and to make speculative sales without borrowing the stock for delivery. All contracts running over 3 days bear interest, unless specified to the contrary, in which case the transaction would be quoted a buyer or seller flat. "X-d" means that the sale is made with the dividend off. "X-i" means a cash transaction, or one which takes in the regular way. "B. C." refers to stocks sold before or before the regular calls of the board.

DEALING IN STOCKS ON MARGINS.

We assert that if a man uses as much caution operating in stocks as in ordinary business, that the risk is certainly no greater; but heedless and extravagant speculation in any business is sure to result in failure.

All men speculate in some form. To buy a farm worth $10,000, and pay $2,000 down, the balance on mortgage, would be called buying the farm on a $2,000 margin, and is certainly attended with as much, if not more risk, than purchasing a hundred shares of New York Central or any other stock worth $10,000, on margin of $2,000.

Stocks always have a ready market value, and can be sold at a moment's notice, and the mode of operation depends altogether upon the amount of capital you possess. If it is limited to a few hundred dollars, puts and calls or double privileges are at your service, but with a capital of $1,000 or over, to operate on margins would be the most profitable.

Nearly all stocks can be bought on a 10 per cent. margin (always referring to the par value of the stock without regard to its selling value), so that $1,000 will suffice to buy a stock that is selling for $10,000, your broker advancing the $9,000 difference and charging you interest as long as you carry the stock, which, so long as you keep your margin good, may be for any length of time. By keeping your margin good, is meant that should a depreciation in value take place in the stock you have purchased to the extent of five per cent., you would be required to make such depreciation good by a further deposit of $500, thus bringing your margin up to 10 per cent. again. As soon as an advance occurs, you can have the stock sold out at a moment's notice, and if the price is 5 percent. above the price paid for it, your profit would be $500, less broker's commission and interest. A stock may be sold short on margin; for instance, you have made up your mind that Pacific Mail at 80 is too high, you deposit $5,000 with your broker, and order him to sell short, for your account 500 shares of Pacific Mail. It is not necessary for you to own any of this stock; your broker may own it, or if he does not, he borrows the stock from some other broker whom we will call A, and delivers it to him who has bought the 500 shares of P. M. you have sold short. In a few days after P. M. declines to 80; you order your broker to buy the stock; he does so, and delivers it to A, the party of whom it was borrowed, and you have cleared $5,000 by the operation, less commission, for there is no interest to be paid on short sales of stock. Had P. M. advanced, it would have been necessary for you to make a further deposit with your broker, and stay short of the stock until it declined.

There is no limit to the amount of capital that may be used in stock speculations, and the small sums as may be invested with safety in puts and calls.

Address all communications to

TUMBRIDGE & Co.

BANKERS & BROKERS,

2 Wall Street, cor. Broadway

NEW YORK.

SEND FOR "WEEK'S DOINGS IN WALL STREET."

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings every 17 days, commencing May 9th, 1874.

781 Prizes amounting to	$500,000
One Prize of	100,000
One Prize of	50,000
One Prize of	25,000
One Prize of	10,000
Two Prizes each of	5,000

Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty St., New York.

The Tanite Company.

TANITE

Emery Wheels. Emery Grinders. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa.

Improved Foot Lathes

Small Engine Lathes, Small Gear Cutters, Hand Planers for metal, Ball Turning Machines, Slide Rests, Foot Scroll Saws. The very best selling everywhere. Catalogues Free. N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H. Just the articles for Artisans or Amateurs.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority, and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Numbers.

DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2.50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $50,000 and [illegible] Prizes, amounting to $[illegible]. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Address for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,

P. O. Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$450,000 Drawn every Seventeen Days.

German Government Lotteries.

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS.

THEODOR ZSCHOCH,

P. O. Box 5594. 116 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

MONEY made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover st., Boston.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers of every kind. Send stamp for Illustrated Price List to Great Western GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. [illegible] W. EVANS & CO., [illegible] Falls, N. Y.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasurer of the United States has issued a circular requesting National Banks to make an additional deposits of five per cent. for the redemption of their circulation, with instructions that United States notes may be sent to the Treasurer under contract of the Treasury Department with the Adams Express Company, and under the same regulations as are prescribed for the forwarding of notes and currency of the United States for redemption. If any bank shall perfer, it may forward the required amount by its draft in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia drawn to order to the Treasurer of the United States, and payable in United States notes. Acknowledgement will be made to each bank for its deposit when completed by remittance to it by certificates in proper forms. United States notes unfit for cerculation will be accepted in payment of an additional to five per cent. deposit, as rapidly as the notes of the bank making additional deposit shall be assorted. Their amounts will be charged against deposit and banks notified. Compliance with this request is optional with the National Banks, but it is hoped that prompt and general response will be made to it. It is with great reluctance that this course has been decided upon, but it now seems impossible to prevent interruption of National bank notes unless further deposits of United States notes shall be made.

Gen. Cowan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, has given his decision that the Cherokees have a right to tax Texas cattle driven across their reservation, and in default of payment to seize the cattle and hold them for taxes.

September 15th was the day set for the trial of William Beuton, the safe burglar, at Washington. Benton was not present, and his counsel asked for further postponement, which the Court refused, ordering a recognizance of $2,000 forfeited. The only course now open is to rearrest Benton, provided he can be found. The grand jury found a true bill for conspiracy against Richard D Harrington and A. B. Williams; also Col. Whitely, Nettleship and Cunes, late of the detective service: Zenuth German, of Newark, N. J., and Michael Hayes, who has been in jail for several months. Harrington and Williams have each given bail in $5,000. Hayes is endeavoring to procure bail. The others are absent from the city, and a process will be issued for their arrest. Harrington addressed the Court, asking that the earliest day possible be set for his trial, and concluded as follows: "I ought to state to this Court in this connection that, as the confidence of the District Attorney, whose appointee I am, remains as heretofore, he has declined to permit our official relations to be severed, but that I deem it both a duty to myself and to the public that pending this inquiry I shall abstain from the performance of the duties of my position, and I have therefore asked him to designate some person who, with your honor's approbation, will appear as representative of the government."

William Burnett, of Boston, has been appointed Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

In relation to the distribution of county papers, the Postoffice Department holds that where they are for distribution at carrier delivery offices they are exactly like any other papers published in a carrier delivery town—they must have a one cent stamp on each for home delivery; or they must be paid for by the pound (after January 1, 1875,) the same as the regular mail. In other words, the free delivery does not extend to letter carrier offices.

The last order of the European syndicate for new loan bonds amounting to several millions of dollars, has just been filled, the Register of the Treasury having completed signing them yesterday. The Secretary of the Treasury has now to decide who of the clerks of the Department he will send to Europe in care of them. The applicants for the journey are numerous.

Next week, the Solicitor of the Treasury will have ready for presentetion to the Pacific Railroad Company the demand of the Government upon the Road for the payment of the interest due the greenbacks upon the Road for the payment of the interest due the Government upon Pacific Railroad bonds. The company has either neglected or refused to make returns, upon which the amount of interest due could be based, but the Solicitor has obtained data sufficient to justify him in presenting the bill of the Government for payment.

The Secretary of the Treasury states that payment will be insisted upon or he shall turn it over to the department of justice, and the company will be prosecuted.

A Washington dispatch says there appears to be no doubt but what the West and South will take nearly all of the $44,000,000 additional national bank circulation authorized by Congress, and that within a short time. The Comptroller of the Currency believes that after the disposal of the crops this year, this national bank circulation will be issued rapidly. He has on his books at the present time a large number of applications covering very nearly, with what has already been taken, the whole amount of the additional issue.

Information has been received a Washington, that during a heavy gale on the 4th and 5th insts., the Custom House and Light House at Brazos Santiago, Texas, were entirely swept away, with all the accounts and papers. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

Fred. Grant, son of the President, and at present member of Lieutenant General Sheridan's staff, is to be married on the 20th of October next to Miss Ida Honore, daughter of H. H. Honore, of Chicago.

Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned, to be succeeded by Deputy Thacher.

Albert Long, of the U. S. Secret Service, indicted in connection with the Washington safe burglary and conspiracy, has surrendered himself to U. S. Marshal Fisk. In the absence of Judge Blatchford, of the U. S. District Court, he was taken before Commissioner Osborn, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $1 000.

The National Bank Redemption Agency gives notice that in consequence of the exhaustion of the five per cent. fund, and failure of the national banks to make a prompt and general response to a request for an additional deposit of five per cent. of their circulation, it has become necessary to stop redemption of national bank notes for a short time. Remittances of national bank notes now in transit will be counted and paid for, but those remitted after this date will be held until notice is given of redemptions. Meanwhile, the whole force will be employed on the assortment of notes already redeemed, in order to enable it to make calls upon banks to reimburse the Treasury for their redemption. It is hoped that redemptions will be resumed within two or three weeks. Cessation of Redemption need not prevent compliance with the requests for additional five per cent. deposit. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the operation of an additional call. Deposits made under call will be treated simply as advances from banks to reimburse the Treasury for their notes, will be redeemed as fast as the notes shall be assorted. Their amount will be charged against additional deposits, and no request for reimbursement will be made on banks making deposits, until it shall be exhausted.

The Navy Department is informed that there is no abatement of the yellow fever at the Pensacola Navy Yard. Commander Charles L. Franklin, of Ohio, died on the 18th, and Captain Semmes, the executive officer, is down with the disease.

THE EAST.

Dispatches says that Gen. Tracy, counsel for the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, has put his promised statement in the form of an interview, and says that in the 13 or 14 different times in which Moulton introduces his (Tracy's) name in his late statement, in only one or two instances does he approximate near the truth in attempting to state his position and action. Gen. Tracy also says that his firm has been engaged in the libel suit instituted by Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton, in which the damages are laid at $100,000.

At the tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of New York, it was stated that during the year 15,325 members have been initiated. The present number of members is 34,672, against 36,934 last year. The loss in membership is largely owing to suspensions.

The Financial Chronicle reports the total cotton crop in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1874, as follows: 4,185,534 bales; total receipts, 3,819,438 bales; total exports, 2,840,895 bales.

The South Side Railroad on Long Island, sold on the 16th for $200,000 above incumbrances. The impression is general that it was purchased for account of A. T. Stewart.

At New York, Sept. 18th, the several railroad passenger agents of the United States began their semi-annual convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Their business is to regulate the passenger rates for the ensuing Winter. The officers elected were: President, T. L. Kimball; Vice-President, E. A. Brown; Secretary, Samuel Powell, and the Executive Committee, W. B. Shattue, John N. Abbott and B. W. Wren. The sessions are expected to last until Thursday, to-day, and are conducted with closed doors.

General Butler addressed the voters of Essex, Saturday evening, on the condition of Southern affairs. He received particular attention, and he argued that if he was not re-elected, a faithful watchdog would be removed from the Tower of Right and Justice, and such a howl would go up from the rebellion as had not been heard since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Beecher preached his last sermon for the season Sunday at Twin Mountain, to a much smaller audience than usual. A number of excursion trains have been run to convey his hearers. He preached an hour and ten minutes, taking for his text the first few lines of Matthew 18, beginning, "Who is the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven," Not the slightest allusion was made to any of his personal difficulties.

At Providence, Sept. 12, a large meeting of manufacturers was held in the Board of Trade rooms, to confer upon the subject of the depressed state of the market for cotton and woolen goods. A resolution was adopted, "that, as the sense of this meeting an immediate curtailment of the production of our mills is absolutely necessary for the conservation of the interests of the State and community." A committee was appointed to confer with the manufacturers generally.

The production of woolen and cotton mills in Berkshire county, Mass., will be cut down 20 per cent. after October.

THE WEST.

At St. Paul, Minn., a large number of letters have been recently received from grain men in different parts of the State, and nearly every one of them contains a contradiction of the early estimates in regard to the extent of the wheat crop. It is alleged that it will fall very far below the published estimates. The crop in the vicinity of St. Paul is heavier than anywhere else in the State, and the threshing machines are already dispelling the expectations of a total corp of 25,000,000 bushels in Minnesota for the year 1874.

Two Probate Courts were held at Toole, Utah, on the 14th, one by Brown, the newly elected non-Mormon, the other by R. O. Perry, the former judge, who refuses to abdicate. The United States Marshal attempted to gain admittance to the County Courty House for the purpose of holding Court, but found the door barred on the inside and therefore abandoned the attempt. In his charge to the Grand Jury of the 2d District, Judge Boreman calls for the enforcement law of 1862, against bigamy or polygamy, also asks that the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow Massacre of 1859 be brought to punishment. Polygamists and those declaring they did not believe poligamy to be a crime were debarred from serving upon the jury. The grand and petit jurys of the Third District were drawn, a majority of them being Anti-Mormons.

Major John Crowell, Special Mail Agent of the Postoffice Department of Kansas, has returned from Colorado, bringing James A. Scarborough, an absconding postmaster from Jewett City, Kan., and turning his prisoner over to the U. S. Marshal. Scarborough was arrested by Crowell on the road between Pueblo and Delnorte. He was disguised, and was en route for Old Mexico. Crowell had been on the track of Scarborough for 13 days.

A Chicago Tribune special from Lincoln, Nebraska, says that Deputy Sheriff Manning, of Harlan county, has arrested an old man named Jackson with a boy who answers perfectly to the description of Charley Ross. Manning left with the man and child for Philadelphia.

A San Francisco dispatch says a company has been organized at Portland, Oregon, to construct a railroad from Winnemacco to the Columbia river, at the middle fork of the Willametts. Capital stock, $750,000.

At Milwaukee, Chief Justice Ryan on the 15th., concluded the reading of the opinion in the Railroad Injunction Case. The Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Potter law, and directs an injuction compelling all railroads in the State to comply with its provisions.

THE SOUTH.

At Wheeling, W. Va., July 17th, Gen. James S. Wheat, a leading lawyer, and former Adjutant General of the State, died after a lingering illness.

At Charleston, S. C. Sept. 17, the Executive Committee of the Independent Republicans who bolted the nomination of Chamberlin, have issued a call for an Independent Republican Convention to meet in Charleston October 2d and nominate a State ticket.

Passengers from the Hot Springs on Thursday night report that night the stages running between Malverne and Hot Springs were overhauled by four men and the passengers robbed. Malverne is the stopping place for Hot Springs, on the Iron Mountain & Southern railroad. It is 42 miles south of Little Rock, Ark. On Thursday evening it required five stages to carry passengers, baggage and mail to the Springs. During the route they became separated some little distance. The first stage was stopped about three miles from Hot Springs. The driver recognized two of them as being the same who robbed the Hot Springs stage last summer, and who were the Gad's Hill robbers. They presented their pistols and guns in the usual style, and made the driver dismount and the passengers get out. They then went through each one, taking money and watches. The driver was ordered to put out his lights and unhitch his horses. This being done, one man was left behind to guard the party, and the other three went a few yards in the rear and waited for the next stage, and the remaining ones were met and gone through in the same manner. Several invalids and ladies were not disturbed. After the last stage had been robbed, the parties opened a box of grapes and invited the ladies to partake of the same. They took a horse, and after trying his speed, left their own horses and departed. They obtained about $2,000 and several watches. The express package was not touched. The Sheriff, with 20 men, left for the Springs Thursday morning, in search of the robbers.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A special dispatch to the Standard from Salvador says the Carlists threaten Irun and San Sebastian, and that reinforcement will be sent to their garrisons by the steamer from Santandor.

The steamship Polynesia which sails to-day for Quebec, takes 300 agricultural laborers, who go to Canada for work and homes.

The differences which caused the great strike of mill operatives at Bolton, have been referred to arbitration.

Emperor William was present at the launch of the new iron clad and christened her Frederick the Great. The Emperor also received a congratulatory address from 20 delegates of Schleswig Holstein.

France.

At the trial of the accomplices of Bazaine on the 15 inst., Colonel Villette and M. Doneau were examined and denied that they knew of in advance or had anything to do with his escape.

President MacMahon has been well received in his last tour, especially at Arras and Amiens. The Moniteur revives the rumor that King Louis of Bavaria is about to abdicate.

The trial of the accomplices in the escape of Marshal Bazaine was concluded at Grasse on the 17th. M. Lacared, defending Col. Villette, says his client's conduct in this matter was a most honorable incident of his career. Col. Villette was a type of chivalrous devotion to his chief. The counsel then proceeded to examine the evidence in regard to the escape, and argued that it was in exact accordance with the account given by Madame Bazaine. The Judge delivered a lengthy judgment. He considered that the escape by a rope was proved, but declared that Col. Villette assisted in the preparations. The wardens were adjudged guilty of negligence. Rall, one of the accused, who has not been arrested, was condemned in contumacium to 10 months' imprisonment. Col. Villette and a planter were sentenced to six months, Daine to two, and Gigoux to one month's imprisonment.

Spain.

Several small engagements between Republican troops and the Carlists have taken place lately, in all of which the latter were defeated.

The Iberia says the Duke of Parama and Counts Caserta and Bari, have had a conference with Don Carlos, and agreed he should be sole representative of four Bourbon branches, with a presumptive right to the French throne.

Hayti.

By the Haytian Constitution of 1874, foreigners will be treated during the time of any future revolution, rebellion or war, like Haytians; that is, anything they may lose or have destroyed will not be paid by the Haytian Government. On the other hand, the old Constitution still holds good that no white man can ever require the rights of nationality. As almost all of the foreign trade, import and export, is in the hands of foreigners, the Haytians have, with every few exceptions, no credit in other countries, it is natural that foreign houses must supply smaller merchants and give credit. According to the new Constitution, those who owe foreigners can easily pay their debts to them during the next revolution, by this wholesale license to rob foreigners without fear or punishment. To judge from speeches made in the National Assembly, it is evidently the object of speakers to get up a rebellion to drive foreigners out of Hayti.

A Haytian steamer went to San Domingo to take ambassadors from there to Port au Prince, the two countries being on the eve of closing an alliance, offensive and defensive, the basis of which is evidently to keep foreigners out.

Japan.

The latest rumored phase of the Formosa affair, is that the Japanese are willing to vacate a part of the Island occupied by them, on condition that the Chinese Government will hold the people there under subjection and acknowledge that the Japanese were justifiable in taking possession.

Prussia.

Preliminaries of the trial of Kullman, who attempted to shoot Prince Bismarck have been completed. The prisoner is to be tried in Wurzemburg about the middle of October.

Switzerland.

The International postal Congress has resolved to recommend uniform rates of postage in all territory embraced by the Postal Union.

Austria.

According to accounts in late London journals, the Austrian North Pole Expedition was frozen in at the north point of Nova Zembla in August 1872, and was driven in a northwesterly direction with the ice. The crew worked five months in vain during the summer of 1872, to free the ship. In the autumn of that year, north of the 80th degree of latitude, unknown land was discovered whose boundary line on the north and west was not to be seen. A thin line was explored in sledges, from the 8th of March to the 4th of May, 1874, up the 83d degree. In honor of the Emperor of Austria, this was named Franz Joseph Land. There were no signs of animal life. On the 2d of May 1874, the crew left the ship Tegethoff in four sledges, and after traveling 96 days, reached Nova Zembla, where they met with some Russian seamen and were taken to Wandoe, in Norway, after undergoing considerable suffering and privations.

Germany.

The New Press, of Vienna, of the 20th, says that the expulsion of Danish sympathizers from Schleswig is attributable to a design of Bismarck to force Denmark to enter the German Confederation. Bismarck, says the Press, proposed to King Christian that he should enter Bund with his whole kingdom, Germany then to cede the whole of Schleswig to Denmark, and to guarantee the integrity of Denmark that the Danish fleet should become an integral part of the German fleet, and German ports should be established in Danish colonies, but King Christian declined to accept the proposal.

Jamaica.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Emperor in his speech closing the Chambers on the 12th inst., congratulated the country on its satisfactory relations with foreign powers, and declared his government would endeavor to promote agriculture by the extension of a railway system, and the most important measures would be presented at the next session, looking to electoral and educational reform, and in aid of agricultural interests.

West Indies.

The small-pox on the Island of Jamaica is abating. At one time there were 800 cases in Kingston alone, but now the number is reduced to 200. Vaccination and other sanitary precautions, with favorable weather, have done much to allay the disease.

The Haytien Consul General says his government has made claim on the United States for consequential damages for the loss of Navassa by American occupation, and the restitution of the island, and that, failing action by the American Cabinet, the subject will be referred to arbitration.

The Army of the Cumberland.

At Columbus Sept. 16, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland held their reunion. The city was profusely decorated and High street for over two miles is a continuous display of flags, evergreens and other emblems of display and welcome. The Society met at 11 o'clock at the Opera House, which is also beautifully decorated, the most prominent feature being a life-size portrait of General Thomas at Lookout Mountain. The meeting was called to order, after which the address of welcome was delivered by Mr. James G. Ball, Mayor of Columbus. General Sheridan then took charge of the meeting as President of the Society. In response to calls from the large audience in attendance, Generals Sherman, Belknap, Custer, Walcott, Poe, Leggett, Granger, Grosvenor, McMillan, Ex-Governor Hayes, Father Christy, and Col. Strait, came upon the stage and made brief remarks returning thanks.

At the afternoon session of the Army of the Cumberland, letters and telegrams expressing regrets and kind wishes, were read from Generals Bristow, Hooker, Pope and Rosecrans. General Garfield made a few remarks in answer to the call. The report of the President was read showing the receipts of the society since the Pittsburgh meeting to have been $3,120, and disbursements $6,768. Up to this date the total contribution to the Thomas monument fund have been $9,565.

In the evening, an address of welcome was delivered by Governor Allen, after which Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, delivered an address. Numerous short speeches were also made by prominent gentlemen present.

At Columbus, Sept. 17, at a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Cruft, from the committee on the Thomas monument, reported that the commission has beengiven to J. Q. A. Ward for a foot equestrian statue of General Thomas. The statue is to be completed in three years, and will cost $35,000, exclusive of the pedestal. The War Department has donated 88 bronze cannon, which will be sold and the proceeds used for this purpose. This will leave about $12,000 to be collected by subscription. The meeting to-day adopted a resolution for renewed efforts in raising this sum. General George J. Watterman, of Chicago, was chosen orator for the next meeting, with Gen. Charles Grosvenor, of Athens, as alternate. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. H. Sheridan; Vice Presidents from the various States in which the Army of the Cumberland is represented; Recording Secretary, Geo. W. Steel, of Elgin, O.; Corresponding Secretary, Henry M. Cist, of Cincinnati. At the earnest request of Col. W. C. Squire, the next meeting of the Society will be held in Utica, N. Y., September 16 and 17, 1875. The members of the Society are now being show the places of interest about the city.

The banquet Thursday night in honor of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, was a complete affair. As many members of the Society left for home during the afternoon, the seats at the table were not all filled until General Sheridan invited the ladies in the gallery to come down and occupy them. The first toast of the evening was "The President of the United States," which was eloquently responded to by ex-Governor Noyes. Among other toasts, "The Army and Navy," was responded to by General Sherman. "Our Sister Armies of the East and West," by General Belknap. "The Memory of General Thomas," responded to by General Garfield. "The Press," responded to by J. M Comley.

Democratic Convention.

At Syracuse N. Y., Sept. 16, the Democratic State Convention met.

Joseph Warren, Secretary of the State Committee, then called the Convention to order, and Senator John C. Jacobs was chosen temporary chairman.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17. The Democratic State Convention resumed its session and ex-Governor Seymour, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report. The Democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by votes of the people of the Empire State and endorsed by the Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine and other States of the Union:

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender, and no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments—no step backward.

Third—The honest payment of the public debt in coin, [applause,] and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform, Federal taxation for revenue only, and no government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Home rule, to limit and localize most jealously the few powers entrusted to public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation, no partial taxation.

Seventh—A free press—no gag laws.

Eighth—Free men, uniform excise laws, no sumptuary laws.

Ninth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. No private use of public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.

Eleventh—Party in power responsible for all legislation while in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust, not private perquisite—no third term.

Thirteenth—Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened—The Democrats of New York in Convention assembled, recognizing the independence and patriotism of Liberal Republicans, who preferring principles to party, shall unite with them in opposing the present State and National Administrations, commend to their support and to the approval of all honest and independent persons, the foregoing platform and nominees of this Convention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted, and the Convention balloted for a candidate for Governor. The first ballot resulted as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, 252; Amasa J. Parker, 126; scattering, 10.

On motion of Parker, Tilden was made the unanimous choice of the Convention.

William Dorsheimer, a Liberal Republican was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Tennessee Affairs.

On Friday Gov. Brown of Tennessee, sent the following dispatch to President Grant.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, TENN., September 18.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

There were sixteen negroes committed to the jail of Gibson county, in this State, charged with conspiracy to take the lives of the white citizens of their neighborhood on the night of the 25th of August, 1874. A party of disguised men visited the jail and took these prisoners forcibly from the jailor, and killed four and wounded two, the remainder escaping, and being now at large. The next day I offered a reward of $500 each for these unknown offenders. The Court being then in session took cognizance of the outrage. The labors of the regular and special term have resulted in the detection and indictment of four of the guilty parties. The majority have been arrested, and the remainder will be if they have not fled the country. They are indicted under the second and third sections of the act of the General Assembly of Tennessee of 1869 and 1870, passed on the 30th of January, 1870, and entitled, "An act to preserve the public peace," and which is in full force. The sections are as follows:

"SEC. 2. Be it further enacted that if any person or persons, disguised or in mask, by day or by night, shall enter upon the premises of another, or demand entrance or admission into the house or enclosure of any citizen of this State, it shall be considered prima facie evidence that his or their intentions are to commit a felony, and such demand shall be deemed an assault with intent to commit a felony, and the person or persons so offending, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years.

"SEC. 3. Be it further enacted that if any person or persons so prowling, traveling, riding or walking through any town or county in this State, masked or in disguise, shall or may assault another with a deadly weapon, they shall be deemed guilty of an assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death by hanging, provided the jury trying the case may substitute imprisonment for a period of not [less] than 10 years nor more than 21 years."

The State authorities have manifested the most earnest desire to enforce the law against the guilty parties, and have demonstrated by these indictments and arrests, not only a disposition, but ability to enforce the law and protect all citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. These efforts, I can assure you, will in no sense be relaxed until the majesty of the law is fully vindicated. Notwithstanding these efforts with the result stated, United Marshall and Commissioner for the Western Division of Tennessee, with the aid of a detachment from the Government garrison at Humboldt, have arrested and are continuing to arrest citizens and carrying them under guard to Memphis, nearly a hundred miles distant, to answer to the same offense charged against them by the State Courts. As Governor of Tennessee, I do most respectfully but earnestly protest against this exercise of jurisdiction by the United States Courts and Marshal without reference to question whether the offenses are proper subjects of cognizance by the United States Courts, but alone upon the ground that the peace of society will be more certainly preserved and the rights of the citizens as well protected by conceding the jurisdiction to the State Courts. I therefore respectfully ask your Excellency to order that no further arrests be made by the Marshal, and the parties already in his custody be turned over to the proper local tribunals for trial and punishment. I undertake to assure your Excellency that no effort will be spared to enforce the laws and protect the citizens by the officers of the State Government throughout the borders of this State, and I believe the local authority is ample to protect people of every race and condition in life. An early reply is respectfully solicited.

JOHN C. BROWN,
Governor of Tennessee.

The following is President Grant's answer to Gov. Brown's telegram of Friday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1874.

To Hon. John C. Brown, Governor, Nashville, Tennessee:

SIR:—Your dispatch of yesterday has been received and referred to the U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, for a report. As there is no official information of his proceedings here, when his report is received I will give you a more definite answer, or have the Attorney General do so. I will state, however, that it is very gratifying to know that the State authorities of Tennessee are disposed to suppress and punish a class of lawless acts so dangerous to life, and so opposed to every political, financial and moral interests of the State; but the Constitution makes it my duty to enforce the acts of Congress, and Congress has passed laws giving the United States jurisdiction in such cases as are referred to in your dispatch. No special order has been given to the Federal officials in Tennessee, further than the circular of Sept. 3d, of the Attorney General in its nature, and constitutes instructions to all Marshals and District Attorneys, wherever violations of said acts may occur. I will add that the State and General Governments, as you are well aware, may have concurrent jurisdiction over the same offense, as, for example, in cases of counterfeiting; and the action of the State authorities in such cases does not prevent the General Government from proceeding against the offenders.

U. S. GRANT.

Senator Brownlow sends the following letter to Governor Brown:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 19.

My Dear Sir:

I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the energetic steps you have taken for the preservation of the peace and apprehension and punishment of the assassins, who have so much outraged humanity and discredited the State. The promptness with which you have acted vindicates you from every imputation from acting under Federal constraint. I hope your effort may soon be followed by the full vindication of the law. Very respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

The Indians.

From official dispatches received by Lieutenant General Sheridan on the 21st, the following facts are obtained for the Associated Press: Colonel Miles in a dispatch dated the 5th inst., 75 miles south of the Red River, advised Gen. Pope that he should fall back for supplies. His dispatch received to-day by Gen. Sheridan is dated from his camp on the Wacnita river, Sept. 14th, and came via Fort Dodge, leaving there on the 17th inst. He says: I find that after leaving the Canadian river, Major Lyman, commanding the escort to the supply train, was attacked by from 300 to 400 Indians on the morning of the 9th inst. The Indians charged the train several times, and tried to capture it, fighting so determinedly as to detain it for three days. The fight was very close, and the train completely surrounded. On the third day the Indians abandoned the attack, retreating southwest. From all information I can gather here since my arrival, I believe they formed no part of the body we drove off to the staked plains, and they were believed to have been led by Santanta and Big Tree. During the fight Lieut. Lewis, of the Fifth Infantry, was severely wounded in the skull. Sergeant Dearmon, Company I, Fifth Infantry, was killed. Sergeant Single Sixth Cavaly, private Buck, Fifth Infantry, and wagon master Sanford were wounded—the latter mortally. The officers estimate the number of Indians killed at fifteen, and the wounded many more. Private Pettijohn, of the Sixth Cavalry, was killed near the camp on McClellan Creek on the 11th. Lieut. Baldwin will have informed you of his successful encounter with the Indians while coming in as bearer of dispatches. Part of the force that attacked Lyman attacked a party of six bearing dispatches, who entrenched themselves in the sand, and after a desperate fight all day, in which one courier was killed and four wounded, they compelled the Indians to retire, having killed twelve. Wherever we have fought them they have been severely punished, with comparatively slight loss on our side. The rivers to the south are now so swollen as to be impassable for wagons. I am building a bridge across the Wachita. The cavalry were obliged to swim their horses on returning. The march back was even more exhausting than the advance even with the Indians in our front, owing to the terrible and continuous rains which flooded the streams and made the roads almost impassable, from which fact, as well as because but half forage was furnished, and the Indians have destroyed much of the grass, the animals have come in exhausted and somewhat worn down. This command occupies the valleys of McClellan Creek, Sweet Water and the Wachita. Major Price's command is camped near us, acting independently. Gen. Pope in a communication enclosing Col. Miles' report, says that Miles has a force strong enough to beat any Indians that can be met.

☞ By resolution recently adopted, the Massachusetts Democracy "heartily condemn the conduct of those who under any pretence or guise disgrace themselves and their country by lawless acts of violence against the colored race in the United States." This ought to afford some warning to the White League that their acts of violence are gradually but surely alienating them from the more respectable among their party brethren in the North.

Political.

At Columbus, S. C., September 14, the Republican Nominating Convention adopted a platform. The first resolution re-affirms adhesion to the principles of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress. The second maintains the authority of the general Government to interfere for the preservation of domestic tranquility in several States, and acknowledges with gratitude its interposition in that State.

The third deprecates lawlessness in any form; condemns turbulent agitation in any place; deplores violence or the obstruction of personal or political right by any party; demands universal respect for and maintenance of the elective franchise in the hands of the weak; and declares we shall hold all men enemies to equal rights who deny the free and lawful rights thereof to any citizen, without reference to party or creed.

The Democratic Convention at Urbana on the 14, nominated Jos E. Pearson for Congress, Eighth Ohio District.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the 20th District of Ohio, on the 15, renominated Hon. Richard C. Parsons by acclamation.

The Bolters from the Third Pennsylvania Congressional District (Republican Convention) have nominated Bejamin L. Berry.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth District of Michigan, held at Bay City on the 15th, nominated George F. Lewis, of Saginaw.

The Arkansas Republican State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at Little Rock, on the 15th. Senator Clayton, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, called the Convention to order. J. H. Johnson (colored) was elected temporary Chairman, and Frank Silverman temporary Secretary.

There were no nominations forState officers.

A dispatch from Augusta, Maine, says: Two hundred towns show a total vote of more than 36,000, and a majority for Governor Dingley of nearly 9,000. This indicates a total vote of 93,000, some 13,000 more than last year. Gov. Dingley's majority of the remaining towns maintain the same ratio, and will be nearly 12,000, being a net gain of between 2,000 and 3,000 on last year's majority. The majorities in the Congressional Districts will aggregate somewhat higher than was telegraphed last night. In the First District, the one most severely contested for, Burleigh will go up to 3,000 and will possibly reach his full majority of 1872. Fuller returns in Speaker Blaine's District indicate that his majority will be nearly as large as in 1872, and in proportion to the aggregate vote will be much larger. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. Of 31 Senators the Democrats elect but one.

The colored Republicans of Charleston, S. C., who are dissatisfied with the nomination of Chamberlain, have issued a call for a mass meeting to endorse the movement of an Independent Republican State ticket in the interest of an honest Government. The movement is developing great strength in many counties, especially in the upper portion of the State.

The Convention of Republican delegates from the Third District of Virginia have nominated Rush Burgess, United States Internal Revenue Collector, for Congress.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 16. The Republican State Convention met in a formal caucus, lasting two hours. The white delegates opposed making any nomination and also opposed the Civil Rights bill. The colored delegates insisted on nominating and wanted to know how the white delegates stood, saying, if they were not in favor of the Civil Rights bill, let them leave the party. A temporary organization was finally affected with W. H. Wisner as chairman.

Horace Maynard was nominated for Governor.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District of Michigan, on the 16th., nominated Hon. J. J. Robinson, of Washtenaw county.

The Democrats of the Seventh Illinois District, in convention at East St. Louis, on the 16th inst., unanimously nominated Col. W. R. Morrison for re-election to Congress.

At Utica, N. Y., September 16, Ellis H. Roberts was unanimously renominated for Congress on a platform favoring immediate steps toward the resumption of specie payments, and opposing the Presidential third term.

The Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin, after a two days' session, nominated, on the 134th ballot, Hon. H. S. Magoon, of Lafayette county.

At Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 17, delegates to the Republican State Convention from the different Congressional Districts nominated the following candidates: 1st District, W. H. Rogers, of Phillips; 2d District, John M. Clayton, of Jefferson; 3d District, W. J. Haynes, present Congressman at large; 4th District, Charles H. Landers, of Faulkner county.

The Independent Reform Convention of the Fourth Illinois District at Elgin, on the 17th inst., nominated Gen. John F. Farnsworth for Congress, in opposition to Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, the present member, and the Republican candidate for re-election.

The Democrats of the Sixth District of Missouri, nominated C. H. Morgan for Congress, and the Democrats of the Thirteenth District nominated A. H. Buckner for re-election.

The Republican Congressional Conventions, First and Second Ohio districts, on Thursday nominated for Congress in the First district Judge Alphonso Taft, who declined, after which Jno. K. Grun was nominated for the position. Mr. Grun is a wealthy lumber dealer, and long a resident of Cincinnati. In the Second district Hon. Job E. Stephenson, ex-member of Congress.

The official returns from all but 79, mostly small towns and plantations in the State of Maine, give Dingley 49,768 votes, and Titcomb 39,018; Dingley's majority, 10,750. This majority will not materially change by complete returns.

The Democracy of Albany, N. Y., whose delegates were rejected by the late State Convention, have renominated Eli Perry for Congress.

The Republicans in the 26th Congressional district of New York, have renominated Clinton D. McDougall.

The Republicans of the 20th Congressional district of New York, have renominated H. H. Hawthorne.

Don't Criticise.

Whatever you do; never set up for a critic. We don't mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle, in society. It will not do any one any good, and it will do you harm—if you mind being called disagreeable. If you don't like any one's nose, or object to any one's chin, don't put your feelings into words. If one's manner don't please you, remember your own. People are not all made to suit one taste, recollect that. Take things as you find them, unless you can alter them. Even a dinner, after it is swallowed cannot be made any better. Continual fault-finding, continual criticism of the conduct of this one, and the speech of that one, the dress of the other, and the opinions of t'other, will make home the unhappiest place under the sun.

☞ It is a fact worthy of note that no Democrat has yet been murdered by the White Leaguers. It always happens to be a Republican who bites the dust when a White Leaguer's rifle cracks.

The Markets.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Cotton is quiet at 16⅞c for middling uplands. Flour is without decided change; very moderate demand receipts 12,000 bbls; sales 13,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and declining, with limited inquiry; receipts 221,000 bu; sales 71,000; 115c for No 2 Chicago; 115½@124c for No 2 Milwaukee; 124@130c for No 1 spring; 118@123c for new winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is a shade firmer; receipts 81,000 bush; sales 42,000 bu; 98c for western mixed; moderate inquiry. Oats quiet; receipts 60,000 bu; sales 26,000 bu at 64@65c for mixed western; 64@65c for white do. Pork is heavy at $24 00@25 00 for new mess. Cut Meats are unchanged. Beef nominal for western. Lard heavy at 15c for steam. Whiskey 10?c. Sugar is firm. Petroleum—5c for crude and 1?c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 22th.—Flour—The market has been about the same, with prices unchanged. We quote: Fine $4 50 @4 60; extra $4 50@5 00, double extra and fancy $5 75@6 50. Wheat—The market has been quite animated, and there has been very little change in prices, spot Amber going at 111c; seller October at 111c; seller September, 112c. No. 2 Amber has been very inactive at 10?c; Extra White Michigan has been firm at 123c. No. 1 White Michigan was obtained at 117c. No. 2 White Michigan and No 1 White Wabash did not sell during the week. No. 2 White Wabash found buyers at 11?c., while No. 3 went at 115c. For No. 1 Red Wabash 113c was paid. No. 2 Red Wabash went 10?c. D. & M., at 108c, and Canal at 107½c. No. 3 Red Wabash was dull at 103c. Corn—The Corn market has been very dull, although prices have been much higher, spot High mixed held at 85c, seller September 84c, seller October 81½c, seller November 69c, seller December 66c. For Low Low-mixed Corn 83c was paid. no grade changed hands at 82c. Michigan corn was very heavy at 82½c. Damaged corn was offered at 80c, without sales. Oats—The market has been very active, and prices are better, with No 1 going at 55c. No. 2 at 53½c, seller at 53½c. White Oats brought 55½c. Michigan Oats firm at 53½c. Rejected Oats were obtained at 51c.—Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $18 50 per ton; shorts at $19 00; fine middlings $27 00. Corn meal a shade higher at $31 00. Chop feed at $32 00. Pork steady at $24 00 for light and and $26 50 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16½c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 16c for prime in bbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $11@10 for light and heavy. $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6¾@7c for beef and @6½c for mutton per lb. Butter—30c for fresh roll, 28c for fresh in kegs and 18@20c for common ℔ lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, dull at 65c; Early Rose, dull at 65c, and 40c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 17c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 175c for large white; 200c for small white; 225c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 160c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 13@14c; dressed chickens, 11@12c per per lb; ducks, 10@11c; geese, dressed, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.25; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, $30@$35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, September 19.—Wheat quiet; old No 1 Milwaukee, 12?c; new extra white Michigan, 135c. Corn firm and quiet at 89@90c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21—9:35 A. M.—Wheat weak; No. 1, 105c; No. 2, 97c cash; 97c seller September; 93½c seller October. Receipts, 99,000 bu; shipments, 79,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—Wheat dull; sales 6,800 bu at 107½c for No 2 Milwaukee; 12?c for white Wabash. Corn in good demand and higher; sales 21,000 bush No 2 at 88c. Oats retailing at 60c. Freights steady; wheat 10c; corn 9c; oats 6½c.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—Wheat steady and firm; extra 119½@120c; No 1 115½@116c; No 2, 112c; No 1 amber, 110c. Corn firm; No 1 mixed held at 88c. Oats firm; No 1 mixed, 54c. Barley steady at $2 00@2 15. Freights unchanged.

CLEVELAND, September 19.—Wheat quiet, unchanged; No 1 red, 112c; No 2 do, 107. Corn steady; high mixed, 86c; low-mixed, 85c; ears on track, 81@82c. Oats steady and firm; No 1 State, 55c—54c bid; No 2, 53c asked—52c bid; white, 56c. Petroleum—standard white in car lots, 9½@9¾c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 11½@11¾.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21—Flour steady. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 83@85c. Oats firm at 48@55c. Cotton quiet and a shade lower at 15½c. Whiskey firm at 101c. Lard unchanged; summer 14c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 9½c; clear sides 14½@15½c. Bacon quiet and steady at 11@18@16½c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; only small simple lots selling. Corn firm; white mixed at 86. Oats lower at 52c in elevator. Barley unchanged. Rye lower at 90@95c. Whiskey steady at 102c. Pork quiet; small lots at $25. Bacon dull and lower at 10⅜@10½c, 16½@16½c and 16½c. Lard firm at 11½c seller February. Hogs steady: stockers, $4 25@5 00; medium, $5.50; Yorkers and bacon, $6 00@6 75; receipts, 7,500; shipments 2,211.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 Chicago 10?c; No 2 do at 98c cash; 97½c seller September; 94½c seller October; No 3 91½c; rejected 88c. Corn advancing; No 2, 82½c cash; 81½c seller September; 79½c seller October; 73c seller the year. Oats active and higher; No 2 at 52½c cash; 51c seller September; rejected nominal. Rye in moderate demand. Barley lower at 115c spot for No 2. Whiskey active at 101c. Pork dull at $23 cash; $17 95 seller year. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $11 70 seller the Year. Bulk meats firm; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—Flour dull; Northwestern, family extra, $6 00@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio extra family, $5 50@6 50, high grades, $8@8 75. Wheat quiet and firm; 120@121c for red; 127@128c for amber, 130@134c for white. Rye, 96c. Corn steady; 96@97c for mixed western. Oats in good demand at 65@66c for white. Petroleum firm; refined 11¾@12c; crude, 4¾@4¾c in bulk and 8@8½c in barrels. Butter—western prime, 28@30c; do fair to good, 23@25c. Cheese firm; western prime, 12½@12¾c. Eggs firm at 22@23c for western. Whiskey quiet at 104c.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—Flour dull, unchanged; Howard street and western superfine, $4 00@4 50; western extra, $5 00@5 20. Wheat —No 1 red western, 126c; No 2 do, 122@124c; rejected do, 110@117c; amber western, 125c; white western, 12?c. Corn, none offering. Oats dull; western mixed, 58@60c; white western, 60@61c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Hay unchanged at $25@29. Provisions strong; Mess Pork $24. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib sides, 12½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 11c; clear rib sides, 15½@16c. Hams dull; sugar cured, 14@16c. Lard firmer; refined western, 15½c. Butter strong; choice to fine, 28@30c; fair to good, 21@25c; common, 20c. Coffee strong and irregular; fair to prime Rio, 16½@19½c. Petroleum—crude, 4¾@4½c. Whiskey firm at 105c.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Wool firm, with an advancing tendency; stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 54@56c; extra, 51@55c; medium, 54@55c; coarse, 49@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 47@51c; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 47@49c; combing washed, 60@62c; combing unwashed, 40@42c; Canada combing, 60@62c; fine unwashed, 34@35c; coarse and medium unwashed, 39@40c; tub washed, 54@57½c; extra and merino pulled, 42@45c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 44@47½c.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The market is quiet; sales are exclusively to manufacturers; prices steady and firm. Michigan fleeces, sales of 69,000 lbs at 50@51c, and firm at these prices; Western fleeces, 151,000 lbs sold at 45@51c. Combing and delaine selections are sought after, being scarce; 97,000 lbs sold at 58@62c; all available lots are readily taken at these figures. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 52@56½c for No. 2 to XX and above; Michigan fleeces, 50@51c; Western and other fleeces 45@55c; washed combing and delaine fleeces, 55@62c; unwashed do, 40@47c; do and unmerchantable fleeces, 36@40c; scoured, 57@10?c, tub washed, 46@62c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—Beef cattle—Market moderately active; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 00@7 50; fair to good, $5 50@6 50; common, $3 50@5 00 ℔ cwt. Sheep lower at $4 50@5 62½. Hogs in fair demand; light at $11 50@12 00. Sales, 3,000 beeves; 9,000 sheep; 5,200 hogs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head. The market was very quiet, this being a Jewish holiday, and many buyers were absent; shipping cattle, $4 50@7 00; common to extra, $1 75@4 00; stockers, $2 25@3 75; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head. The market was quiet, buyers holding off for a decline, while sellers demand an advance; common to choice, $6 00@7 50; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head. The market was quiet and steady at $3 75@4 50 for good to choice.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Sept. 21.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,567 head, making the total supply for the week 9,758 head. No business of account done to-day; no buyers on hand, the bulk of the receipts being through stock, leaving next to nothing for yard sales. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 9,785 head, making the total supply for the week 21,555 head. Philadelphia $8 00@8 10; Yorkers, $6 50@7 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 6,000 head, making the total supply for the week 22,400 head. No sales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 5,180 head, making the total supply for week 10,540 head, against 8,200 head the same time last week. The market was fair at about former prices. Poor to extra natives ranged from 8@13c; medium to good, 8½@12c; some of the foreign cattle were uncommonly good, and the extreme range for Texans and Cherokees was 7@10c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 10,180 head, making the total supply for the week 22,000 head, against 25,000 head the same time last week. The market was brisk at Friday's prices with a large business. Sheep ranged from 4½@6½c, with most of the sales at 5@5½; lambs 6½@8c. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 10,840 head, making the total supply for the week 29,500 head, against 27,000 head the same time last week. Live hogs wanted at 7@7½c. Dressed closed firm at 9@9½c for grass-fed and 9½@9¾c for corn fed.